密勒氏評論報

THE WEEKLY

REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China.

VOLUME XXV — SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1923 — NUMBER 1

THE WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

PUBLISHED AT No. 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

J. B. POWELL, Editor and Publisher

HOLLINGTON K. TONG, Assistant Editor, Peking

MARGARET C. POWELL, Local Editor and Women's Interest

R. B. LIBBY, Financial Editor and Business Manager

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

H. F. MACNAIR Editor, Current History Finance and Commerce

C. F. REMER, (America) PETER S. JOWE,

HIN WONG, (Canton) (Hankow)

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TEN DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND JAPAN. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS U. S. CURRENCY REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U. S CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917.

Contents

Editorial Paragraphs

Banditry's Challenge to the Civilization of the World 1

Viscount Goto and M. Joffe..... 2

Special Articles

Camping with the Shantung Bandits.....J. B. Powell 3

Message from the Captives to the American People 4

The Chinese as Contract Laborers .....H. F. MacNair 4

The War in Szechwan.....John Muir 10

Men and Events 18

News from South China 20

Bandits' Captives Take Lead in Negotiations for Release..... 22

General News Summary..... 31

New Books and Publications

Some Books for Children..... 31

What the Ships Carry between America and China 32

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China..... v

The United States Court for China I

COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE WEEKLY REVIEW AT 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. TELEPHONE CENTRAL 4741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

AMERICAN OFFICE

WORLD WIDE NEWS ASSOCIATION

303 Fifth Avenue New York City

Telephone: Lexington 5300 :: Cable Ad.: Scholzem, N. Y.

Orders for advertisements and subscriptions in the United States may be placed through the New York Office.

WASHINGTON BUREAU

J. J. Underwood—Correspondent

Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

BANDITRY'S CHALLENGE TO THE CIVILIZATION OF THE WORLD

THE government of the Republic of China has collapsed, and no one has the plans for reconstructing it. The maehinery for removal of the debris is not in operation, and there seems to be no way of getting it started. It is rather as if the wreckage were aflame and means of extinguishing the fire must be found before progress can be made toward rebuilding. Those forces which undermined the foundations of the government still are operating to block the way to stabilization.

THE Lincheng bandit episode with all its complications and ramifications did not cause the failure of the Chinese government. Rather the failure of the government, the ramshackle machinery which has been functioning after such a fashion that it was accorded recognition only because of the absence of anything better, came first. In fact, except for the failure of the government there would have been no Lincheng bandit episode, nor such as occurred a few months ago in Honan and such as will be certain to follow in other places unless something is done to clear up the situation.

THE important thing now is that the government by its acts and its inability to act admits its complete unworthiness and incompetency. Since it does, everyone who wishes for China an avenue of escape from the condition of anarchy, or some other form of chaos which is certain if fundamental reforms are not effected promptly, prays first that the eyes of the people may be opened. One frequently hears the statement that the time has not yet come for the fundamenal national reform in which lies the only hope for the salvation of China, that the time will not have arrived until the Chinese people have suffered far more than they have yet. In substantiation of this theory it is pointed out that the masses of the people are deaf to cries of danger as long as they go on with the even tenor of their businesses, as long as the farmers are able to till the fields and the merchants conduct their stores and shops with only an occasional holdup by soldiers, bandits, officials, of the combined forces of these, or as long as only a few murders occur. It is impossible to determine how much a peace-loving people will stand before they are thrown into revolt against the forces and factors responsible for the abuses to which they are subjected.

JUST now the problem of when the realization will come applies not only to the Chinese people but to foreign peoples in foreign lands. Those who read the accounts of the imprisonment of scores of Chinese, children included, and numerous foreigners in the mountains of Shantung cannot help being aroused, but to what degree they are aroused can be determined only by the action that results from their awakening. The picture of a mountain bandit lair, filled with innocent people constantly subjected to painful abuses and constantly nauseated by the stench of decaying human bodies, bodies of Chinese whom the outlaws have murdered in cold blood, should be sufficient to arouse the people at home and abroad. But is it? Must the penalty be made greater still?

J. B. POWELL, when asked to write a message from the American captives imprisoned in the Shantung mountains to the American people at home appealed to the American people to put themselves in absolute readiness for most serious happenings in China. Putting themselves in readiness presupposes an understanding of the seriousness of the situation. Then it requires a willingness to respond to the call to service. Elsewhere in his message to the American people Mr. Powell cautions that any action must be based upon an undertstanding of the magnitude of the undertaking and the sacredness of the duty. If American troops are called to action in China to meet the situation that exists today, to rescue the imprisoned Americans, the mission of these troops may be misunderstood and consequences of alarming proportions come within the realm of probability. But can America turn a deaf ear to the call simply because the task is huge? It is almost certain that sooner or later the issue must be met squarely. When the American people realize what the call means let them be found not wanting.

PART of China would welcome outside help today, because the seriousness of the situation is understood: part of China fears it, thinking foreign help would mean foreign control and foreign control would mean abuses; part of China hates the suggestion of it, because those whose deeds are evil fear the light and love darkness; and part of China fights against it, because, being hirelings of the enemies of the principles in whose defense the foreign hand would be applied, those of this class must oppose the spread of the principles of a government by the people and for the people. The same regard for the principles of international justice which has made America the outstanding figure in defense of China's rights in the past, notably at the Washington Conference, will insure to the Chinese people fair dealings as far as America is concerned and as far as American influence can be exerted. How far American influence can be exerted on the behalf of Chin a may be judged from the written pages of history. The present status of affairs in China cannot be maintained long. Vastly larger developments may be expected to follow the Shantung bandit affair. The nature of these developments will be determined largely by the extent to which the situation is understood in China and abroad.

WHEN the foreign powers awaken to the realization that fundamental national issues are involved in the capture and prolonged imprisonment of the group of Chinese and foreigners, to whom the mountains of Shantung have meant a hell on earth for nearly four weeks already, the question of meeting the situation will be considered on the basis of those principles which underlie international friendly relations. As long as this episode is considered merely as a case of robbery in gang and wholesale kidnapping it is only an incident, grave to be sure, but not acutely affecting the standing of China in the family of nations. But when it is considered in its relation to and influence upon a condition which reaches to the very core of the body politic of China there can be no dodging of the issue as to the obligation of the powers as regards the safety of their own nationals in China and the four hundred millions of Chinese whose whole future, nationally and individually, is at stake. Coincident with the creation of an intelligent world opinion will come the challenge to civilization and those principles upon which a lasting civilization must rest. The first big task is the creation of the intelligent public opinion throughout the world starting in China.

VISCOUNT GOTO AND M. JOFFE

TO judge by reports emanating from Japan either the much talked of condition of M. Joffe's health which rendered it desirable for him to rest in that country was a bluff pure and simple, or else that gentleman has so far been improved by the salubrious climate of Nippon as to render it possible for him to kill two birds with one stone. If the latter be true congratulations would seem to be the order of the day. Whether anything of a notable nature will develop from Viscount Goto's and M. Joffe's conversations it is yet too early to say. Enough is known, however, for us to assume with some degree of justification that a flirtation has for some time been in progress between the Russian and Japanese governments. How pressing the Soviet representative has been we may guess; how circumspect the Japanese have been we may have also a shrewd idea.

Viscount Goto in a long statement recently published in Tokyo presents in a favorable light the gains possible for Japan in case the government of that country should decide to "recognize" the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic. "The statement" says *Reuters* "proceeds to detail the 'compromise' conditions of the agreement based on the views of the government and of M. Joffe as imparted to himself. "These conditions provide for the elimination of responsibility of the two countries in regard to the Nikolaievsk and other unfriendly acts, and the announcement of a definite date by Japan for the voluntary evacuation of Saghalien, the disposal of which to be arranged by sale or by joint commercial rights."

The matter of the suggested "compromise" has been handed over by Viscount Goto to the Tokyo government. The viscount "now declares that he is no longer in the limelight"—a declaration with which we are forced to take issue. Surely Viscount Goto is entirely too modest; he is not just to himself in making such a claim. Does he not realize that there is no surer way of remaining under the international spotlight than to father the suggestion of Japan's recognizing the Soviet government? The thought is worthy of Mr. Hearst at his best.

But wouldn't it be interesting to read the apologia which the Imperial Japanese government would find it necessary to issue in case Viscount Goto's advice should be acted upon? Especially after the claims advanced by Japan at Washington

and elsewhere in reference to the need for her troops on the Asiatic mainland. We for our part do not believe, however, that the world will be regaled soon by the publication of any such spicy bit of news. The Japanese press is busying itself with the hypothesis of a third conference between Bolshevist and Japanese representatives. To be sure there are always those who favor selling a birthright for a mess of pottage—who see the dollar, or the yen, or the franc, or the mark to be gained by present trade as larger than any political danger which may be looming on the horizon. Yet it is not for nothing, we feel assured, that Japan has worked so long to become a Power. This position she will not lightly risk. The Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs in a statement given out a few days ago considers the conditions predicated by Viscount Goto as impossible. —In the meantime the Commission appointed by the Peking government under the chairmanship of Dr. C. T. Wang will await with interest the arrival in this country of M. Joffe, and of definite news as to the decision of Japan in reference to its relations with Soviet Russia.

Camping with Shantung Bandits

BY J. B. POWELL

(Written at Pao Tzu-ku, May 25, which was the twentieth day of captivity in the hands of Shantung Bandits.)

Do the captives favor the use of American troops in effecting our rescue?

This is the question that recently came to us from newspaper correspondents on the outside. I put this question directly to each of the members of our party, eleven foreigners and two Chinese, one an Oxford man, now the manager of a large Chinese bank in Shanghai, and the other Chinese a graduate of Brown University, Providence, now head of an export house in Shanghai.

The question is one that each member of our party had been turning over in his mind for many days and naturally the first problem it brought up with each and every one was the effect it might have upon our own lives. If American or other foreign troops should attempt our rescue, would the bandits stand us up against a wall and shoot us outright or would they scatter to the hills and abandon us? This is the counterquestion which every man turned over in his mind that Wednesday night—a question which only time and events could answer.

Now as to the opinion of our party. Some of the younger men felt that they should not answer this question without first communicating with their parents or relatives in China or with officials. But the older men of the party were unanimously of the opinion that some form of foreign intervention might be necessary before we were finally released. Some favored immediate intervention, while others felt that there should be an ultimatum delivered to the Chinese government and a definite date set. Then if the Peking government was still powerless to effect a rescue the American government should take matters into its own hands and use every force necessary to obtain the release of its own and other nationals as well.

The American army officers (Majors Allen and Pinger who were being held in a little hole in the ground about eight feet square on the top of Mount Pao Tzu-Ku, believed that our rescue could be effected with a comparatively small force, say 1,000 or 1,500 men, properly equipped for rapid movements over rough country. Both Majors Allen and Pinger have had experience in the Philippines and they were unanimously of the belief that the bandit gang is very little advanced—if at all—mentally over the semi-wild tribes of the Philippine archipelago. Both the American and British members of our camp were as one in the belief that if foreign intervention did not come at once it would have to come soon, because China has degenerated so rapidly that it is approaching the condition that has existed in Mexico for so many years or that which has developed in Russia, where a few unprincipled villains have gotten control of affairs and have instituted a reign of terror over all the better classes of the population.

Surely, it seemed to us, it should be possible for men with brains in America, Great Britain, France and other countries to get together, forego national jealousies and save China and the Chinese people from the fate of Mexico or Russia.

On the afternoon of May 23 the members of our party held a conference with four of the bandit chiefs. We told them we now had been in captivity nearly three weeks—that one member of our party was already so ill that he faints repeatedly, that others are on the verge of illness from the summer stomach complaints peculiar to the semi-tropics that a further holding of our party could only damage China in the eyes of the world; that our friends on the outside were demanding foreign intervention. We told the chiefs, who appeared to be men of intelligence, that practically all of us had lived in China for a number of years, that we had a friendly feeling for China and the Chinese people closely akin to our love for our homelands beyond the sea.

The chiefs listened to this and then came back with their original selfish demands. They did not care what happened to China—in fact, they appeared to be pleased at anything that might embarrass the Chinese government. They repeated their demands, which as stated to us were roughly as follows:

First—All government troops must be withdrawn from the entire district, and they refused to name any definite boundaries.

Second—They demanded that the government supply them—right now, mind you—with food and clothing, otherwise they would continue their looting.

Third—They claim to have 10,000 bandits in this district which they desire organized into four mixed brigades with complete arms and munitions, and these brigades to be independent of the local provincial authorities and subject to the control of the central government, whatever that means.

Fourth—They demand six months' pay for this entire 10,000 troops in advance, and in addition an indemnification of not exceeding six months' pay for these same 10,000 bandits. This in plain language is simply a demand for more than a million dollars as the price of our ransom.

Fifth—They want an agreement to the above effect drawn up and signed in the presence of a member of the diplomatic body who must be guarantor for the carrying out of the compact. This last demand means they want to make the foreign officials partners to their rascality.

We talked these demands over here in camp and although anxious as we were to get out of this alive and back to our loved ones, still we could not see how the Chinese government could agree to the demands and remain a government. This is the trouble with the Chinese government. It has compromised with rascality so long that there is not much besides rascality to govern the country.

Furthermore, we could not see how the foreign powers could conscientiously agree to the drafting of 10,000 more men into the Chinese army in view of the resolutions adopted at the Washington Conference urging upon China the disbandment of her surplus. And such soldiers as these robbers would make! As I write this my personal guard—I call him Monkey Face—is sitting on the ground in front of me in the candle light taking his automatic pistol to pieces and oiling it, and snapping it usually when it is aimed in my direction. Monkey Face has been a bandit for five years. Originally he was a farmer down near Lincheng on the railroad. One night the bandits looted his home and carried his sisters off to a life of slavery. They offered him his life if he would join the gang. He did so and since has helped to terrorize this part of Shantung.—his only way of getting even, according to his way of looking at the question.

There is another phase of this bandit problem that has its irony for the American people. This district is embraced in a section where the American people a couple of years ago expended more than eight millions of dollars in famine relief. Among this very gang of robbers are men whose families have been saved from starvation by American generosity. I mentioned this fact to one of the chiefs one day. He waved his hand and admitted that he knew America always had been a friend of China, but now the Americans must help him get a job in the Chinese Army and force the government troops to go away and let him alone.

So there you have it. These bandits care for nothing except their own skins. They do not want to go back to their farms; they want to continue their present form of outlawry, and further they want it legalized and they want the foreigners to be a party to the outrageous deal.

From the standpoint of a writing man and not as a mere captive I cannot see how China ever is going to work out this problem alone, and America has entirely too much at stake to neglect the problem. America can stand aside and

let the pot simmer until something else happens. That something may be anarchy for a quarter of a century or it may mean a newer and worse form of militarism than the world has yet seen. Remember, that every man and boy in this whole district has either a rifle or a revolver, knows how to use it and does not hesitate to use it either on foreigners or their own countrymen whenever the whim strikes him.

America took the lead in trying to settle China's external troubles at the Washington Conference. She forced Japan to return Shantung. She has stood for the political, territorial and administrative integrity of China. America can come into China now with clean hands and help the right-minded members of China's population along the paths of advancement and world peace. America desires none of China's territory. America has gained the right to step in now and save China from—what?

Perhaps the experiences of our little group of captives is indicative of what is in store for the future in case the uneducated elements such as those now holding us get the upper hand and are permitted to guide the destinies of China's 400,000,000 people. It is entirely too big a risk for America to stand aloof. And with the above our two Chinese graduates of Western universities, who are also captives, are in full agreement.

Message from the Captives to the American People

BY J. B. POWELL

Note—This article, which was written Sunday, May 27, which is the twenty-second day of captivity, was prepared in response to a cablegram from the Chicago Tribune addressed to Mr. Powell, who was asked to outline the needs and desires of the American prisoners for nation-wide publication as an appeal to the American people and as a special message to be brought to the attention of President Harding.

Paotzuku, May 27.—The American captives held here by bandits sincerely appreciate the *Chicago Tribune's* interest in their behalf.

We are now entering on the fourth week of our captivity, and from all we can learn we are no nearer liberty than we were the second day. As a matter of fact our condition is worse as we have been taken further into the mountains and our release has become the subject of an inextricably mixed situation at the bottom of which is Chinese politics. Although we have no direct evidence we all feel in our hearts that all elements which have been fighting the Peking government are secretly using us as a further club to gain their private and selfish ends. Unless something is done we are likely to be held in these mountains for months until the whole country is unified and the politicians and militarists attain their selfish ends.

Our bandit captors now call us their precious golden eggs, and we all know how reluctant the average Chinese official is to part with anything considered valuable unless he is getting something of larger value in return. Chinese are past masters at playing the waiting game. I believe that the only thing that would stir them would be the death of some member of our party, and such may come at any time as the rainy weather has set in.

It seems to me that the best message to be presented to President Harding would be for Americans to put themselves in absolute readiness for the most serious happening in China. I say this not because of the plight of this group of captives, but on behalf of the eight thousand Americans engaged in peaceful pursuits in China. This may be but the beginning, for without question international forces are at work here, which may throw China's four hundred millions into anarchy or a condition worse than that which now exists in Russia.

Americans have been accustomed to keeping their attention concentrated upon Europe while a menace a thousand times worse grows up across the Pacific at our back. If American intervention were decided upon as a last resort to effect our release, the American people must be made to realize that this move on America's part may throw all of China's million and a half of soldiers into banditry. Soldiers are recruited from the lowest and the most ignorant classes, still living in the dark ages of feudalism from the standpoint of enlightenment. Therefore intervention may mean anything, and we should be ready for the worst.

These bandits as well as most of China's armies are armed with munitions largely from the outside by foreign interests antagonistic to America—antagonistic because of our position of wealth but, of more importance, antagonistic because of our democratic ideals and institutions which they do not like, which they hate, because the American idea of government by the people and for the people is spreading throughout the world making imperialism a dangerous game everywhere.

We captives are victims of a corrupt government which has oppressed its own people to the point of desperation. Had the governors of the Chinese Republic administered their offices caring for the welfare of the people instead of amassing huge personal fortunes—fortunes gained through the maintenance of large personal armies and through bartering in rich concessions there would have been today no bandits in Shantung or other provinces where banditry now is rampant. Military and civil governors, presidents and cabinet ministers who have plundered national and provincial treasuries are far more guilty than those holding our party of foreign hostages.

There is an utter breakdown of the machinery of government, an utter collapse of official authority owing to the incompetence of high and low official circles. I have suffered and am suffering in the hands of bandits, yet I, and my comrades, cannot place the blame for our imprisonment upon the half-starved brigands who have been driven into a life of highwaymen and robbers by the inhuman oppression of those who have administered the government of China.

There are only fourteen of us, American, French, British, Italian and Mexican, being held but there are some thirty thousand Americans and Europeans in China and so long as the corrupt system of government is allowed to exist the lives of the other thirty thousand are in jeopardy and many of them may know suffering even greater than ours unless there be a fundamental solution of China's trouble. Such a solution must involve immediate disbandment of the armed rabble of China, concerted international assistance, and reorganization of the national finances.

Our hearts go out to the Chinese people who have suffered far greater than we have and it is our desire that any international action in the settlement of China's fundamental troubles be permeated with true Americanism. We captives do not advocate mere punishment for a few officials but punishment for the system of government under which we and the Chinese people live today.

The Chinese as Contract Laborers

BY H. F. MACNAIR

(Continued from issue of May 26)

III

The importation of Chinese laborers into the Dutch East Indies has occurred mainly, though by no means exclusively, in Deli or East Sumatra where the great tobacco plantations have rendered necessary the use of large numbers of cheap laborers. The native Malays will not do the work and so the greater part of it is done by Chinese.

At first the laborers were under the management and jurisdiction of the Sultans of Deli, Langkat, and Sudang, and of the European planters on whose plantations they worked respectively. Later such jurisdiction was taken over by the Dutch government. Troubles now occasionally arose over discipline and enforcement of contract; accordingly in 1876 the government was petitioned by the planters to enact a Coolie Ordinance, and this was done in 1880. With necessary changes and additions from time to time the Ordinance has stipulated as to the drawing of contracts, the terms of these, and other necessary regulations. No contract may exceed three years in duration, and most of those in Deli are for one year only.

The Ordinance prescribes that contracts shall be registered by the government which cannot be done unless and until the laborer signifies his full knowledge of and consent to the contract. The government does not enforce compliance with unregistered contracts on the part of either employer or employe.

A Labor Inspection Bureau was temporarily established on the East Coast of Sumatra to enforce the provisions of the Coolie Ordinance; in 1906, however, this Bureau was made a permanent institution. The Chief Inspector resides at Batavia; three assistants are located in Deli, Langkat, and the Southern districts of the Residency of the East Coast of Sumatra. The Inspectors and their interpreters visit the estates on which the contract laborers are employed to see whether the Ordinance is duly observed, listen to complaints, and inform the magistrate of cases needing prosecution. In 1905 the contracts were amplified to bring them into line with a proposed new ordinance. There was a proposition made in

1906 by the Minister for the Colonies that the Coolie Ordinance should apply only to new laborers which would have meant either that a laborer would be contracted for one year only, or if for longer his contract could not be enforced in case the laborer wished to break it before its termination. This suggestion was not acted upon.[29]

There are several methods used in bringing laborers to East Sumatra. Coolie brokers either make an agreement with the plantation owners to bring a certain number of workers to them, or act as speculators bringing down a shipload and landing them in depots under government supervision for a few days until contracts are made and the coolies taken away. [30]

Some individual planters send their agents to Swatow or Hongkong and import their workers directly. There has also been a Planters' Association representing a considerable number of large estates which sent its agents to China to bargain for laborers. Most of the contracts in all these cases are formally signed in Sumatra under the supervision of the government Inspector or Chinese protector in accordance with the Coolie Ordinance.

The ordinary pay of contract coolies in 1900 was six dollars silver (about $3 U. S. currency) a month to begin with. After the first year the government encouraged the coolies to work by the job on lands alloted by the planters, raise tobacco and sell it to the planters at specified prices. In this way a laborer could earn almost twice as much as by the former method.

To protect the coolie from the full effects of his gambling vice it has been customary to pay one-third of his wages in rice tickets on the two pay days of each month. Their penchant for gambling causes a great number of them to lose most of their earnings each year, a fact which encourages them to renew their contracts from year to year. The gambling houses are government supervised on the theory that since the Chinese will gamble under any and all conditions the conditions should be favorable both to the interests of the government and the protection of the coolie.

The contract specifies hospital and medical treatment for sick workers. The larger plantations maintain their own hospitals, while the smaller ones combine in their care for the sick. In other ways as well the government provides for the protection of the contract laborers. The laws forbidding their mistreatment are rigid and severely enforced by the government inspectors and the magistrates. Reporting on this subject Professor J. W. Jenks says: "In fact, the planters do not hesitate to say that the government seems to be prejudiced in favor of the coolie, and the planter is likely to get the worst of it provided any matter goes before the courts. It is felt also that the government inspection as regards contracts and the enforcement of the contracts in detail on the estates has effected materially the profits of the planters. In spite of this fact, however, it is generally believed that the plantations could not succeed with any labor other than that of the Chinese." [31]

Despite the losses by gambling, opium smoking, and other forms of amusement indulged in by the contract laborers many of them carry or send back to China very considerable sums of money. In 1899 the Planters' Association, representing seventy-four estates, issued drafts to 1,934 Chinese totaling silver $260,124.38. The next year 1.835 workers returned to China of whom 1,539 carried drafts totaling silver $215,412.50. The amount carried in cash can not be estimated. These facts taken into consideration with the number of those who settle permanently in the islands seem to show that here, as in the Sandwich Islands, the contract laborer has materially bettered himself.[32]

IV.

Conditions among contract laborers seem never to have been as bad in any of the British possessions as in Cuba and Peru, although such emigration was synchronous with that to those places. Between 1853 and 1866 close to eleven thousand Chinese had entered British Guiana. In 1873 almost four hundred arrived, and in 1878 a few over five hundred. [33] After 1864 contract laborers were imported under the provisions of the Consolidated Immigration Ordinance; later one was passed in 1891. These Acts served as models to the Hawaiian rulers in regulating contract immigration. [34]

By the Principal Act, No. 18 1891, the laborers were indentured for five years. The working day was seven hours except Sundays and authorized holidays; work in buildings to be ten hours a day, but no task should be assigned which could not be performed "within a working day of 7 hours without extraordinary exertion." The pay was to be a minimum of one shilling a day for time work, and at the standard rate for task work. The laborer was bound to reside on the plantation with occasional leaves of absence. It was declared to be a special criminal offence for an employer to "in any way ill-use" an immigrant, and the latter had direct access to a magistrate's court. At the expiration of his contract the laborer was entitled to a "certificate of exemption from labour"; he might settle in the colony, or return to his homeland. After ten years' residence in the colony he was entitled to aided passage home. [35]

Under the earlier Act it seems that although the law was complete the means for carrying it out were not. The Immigration Agents were in Georgetown and visited the plantations only twice a year, or on special complaints: the medical officers were appointed and paid by the plantation owners, and did not come under government regulation; accordingly those who needed attention often did not get it.[36]

On the whole Chinese indentured labor seems not to have been a conspicuous success in British Guiana. As free settlers, after the termination of their contract, they were much more successful. Considerable numbers of them became permanent settlers in many cases because their passage back to China had not been included in the contract. About 1370 a Chinese settlement called Hopetown was established which has been highly spoken of for its cleanliness and the industry of its inhabitants. In Guiana the Chinese as a race bear a good reputation. [37]

Much more successful from the point of view of both English and Chinese has been the contract labor of the latter in the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States. Here the tin mines as well as the suger, coffee, cocoanut, and rubber plantations called for large numbers of industrious laborers. Of the great Chinese population of these areas a large proportion is made up of contract laborers.

The duties of the Protector of Chinese to the free Chinese need not be here described: very important, however, are his relations with the indentured laborers. Men from the Protector's office board all ships bringing in laborers; they inspect the depots in which the contract laborers are held until they are taken by employers; they witness the contracts signed, and see to it that the laborers understand the stipulations clearly; they also inspect the lodging houses on the plantations or at the mines in which the workers reside: they try to settle disputes between employers and employed.

At one time coolies were carried by ships on speculation, that is, they were carried at the risk of the ship, held on board until an employer was found who paid to the ship the actual expenses plus a margin of profit. This system is no longer used. The method which supplanted the earlier scheme was that of the broker which has been described in connection with East Sumatra. Neither the broker nor the coolie runs much risk under this plan for the former knows the labor demands and a contract is generally signed within two days of the coolie's arrival. A coolie may be held ten days in a government-inspected warehouse after which time he is free to leave if no contract has been signed; this rarely happens for the Protector of Chinese aids in finding an employer if necessary; moreover, if labor is slack coolie importation is temporarily prohibited.

The contract laborer generally works 330 days a year. He is ordinarily given a small wage, and supplied with food, lodging, and a modicum of clothing. Sometimes instead of this type of contract he works at special jobs with payment for the job. In this latter case his hours of work per day are not limited and he can generally make greater profit.

29. A. Wright and B. T. Breakspear (Editor and Assistant Editor) Twentieth Century Impressions of Netherlands India: 563; Year-Book of the Netherlands East Indies 1916,: 8—10, also J. Mencarini, Philippine Chinese Labor Question,: 17—18;
30. J. W. Jenks, Report on Certain Economic Questions, 42.:
31. J. W. Jenks op.cit. :54.
32. J. W. Jenks op. cit.: 50-55; cf. also Berg, The Financial and Economical Conditions of Netherlands India,: 14.
33. George D. Bayley, Handbook of British Guiana, 1909 (London and Boston),; 119.
34. K. Coman op. cit.: 21-22
35. A. E. Munro, Transvaal Labour Problem (London 1905) table facing page 132.
36. G. D. Bayley, Handbook, op. cit.: 120.
37. J. Rodway, Handbook of British Guiana (Georgetown, 1893): 36—37; see also same author's Guiana (New York, 1912). The regulations for contract emigration to Trinidad: 193, in the Principal Act, number 19 of 1899 are so similar to those of British Guiana that further comment is unnecessary.

In the tin mines the laborer generally works on the co-operative plan by which he gets food, lodging, clothing, and the possibility of a share from the sale of the ore. The element of gambling in this type of work appeals to him, but he is likely to make little. Contracts for this kind of work are registered in the office of the secretary for Chinese affairs who generally acts as arbitrator of disputes.

If a coolie breaks his contract he may be arrested; if he receives ill treatment of any nature his employer is compelled at his request to take him before a magistrate. If the coolie's complaint is false he is fined, if just the employer is severely punished.

The Protector of Chinese endeavors to see that everything is done to preserve the health of the worker; he or his deputy, visits the estates and mines, inspects their work, their food and lodgings, and listens to all complaints. In this way the interests and the person of the contract laborer are protected. [38]

As in the Hawaiian Islands and the Netherlands Indies the advantage to the contract laborer lies not so much in what he earns as a contract laborer, although this, taken into account with his food and lodgings, is often not insignificant, when compared with his previous condition in China, but in the fact that at the end of his period of indenture he becomes a free man in a land of opportunity where he is able to use his talents to their best advantage under the protection of a generally benevolent government.

A far less successful use of contracted labor than the above is the example to which we turn next. After the Boer War everything seemed ready for a rapid and peaceful development of the Transvaal, especially of the gold mines of that country. Only one thing was lacking—labor. The number of white miners was inadequate, the natives were incompetent and relatively small in number. After months of the most heated argument participated in not alone by the residents of South Africa but also by the people of England, Australia, and New Zealand, [39] the Transvaal government passed a labor ordinance in January 1904, designating the terms under which Chinese laborers might be imported.

On May 13, of the same year the home government in London signed a "Convention . . . . respecting the Employment of Chinese Labour in British Colonies and Pretectorates." Inasmuch as the emigration convention of 1866 was never ratified this convention of 1904 is really an act carrying out the provision of the Peking Convention of 1860, by which the right of Chinese subjects to take service abroad had first been officially recognized, for the drawing up of Regulations for the protection of emigrants; mention is also made of this in the preamble to the Convention.

The new Convention provides that the British Minister at Peking shall, whenever there is need for such emigrants in any British possession, notify the Chinese government and specify the place for which they are needed, the port of embarkation, and the terms and conditions on which they are to be engaged. A Chinese Inspector will then be appointed by the Taotai at the port of embarkation who will act with the British Consular official or his delegate; the text of the indenture to be signed will be published in the native press.

An Emigration Agency will be opened at the port of embarkation; in this will be posted copies of the indenture in the Chinese and English languages, and the special Ordinance, relating to immigration into the place for which the labor if any, is being contracted. A register in the same languages of names of intending emigrants, no one of whom shall be under twenty years of age, except under specified conditions, is to be kept at the Agency. All emigrants must pass a strict medical examination before departing. Special regulations regarding the cleanliness, seaworthiness, and proper ventilation of the vessels conveying emigrants are also made.

Every indenture must "clearly specify the name of the country for which the laborer is required, the duration of the engagement, and, if renewable, on what terms the number of hours of labour per working day, the nature of the work, the rate of wages and mode of payment, the rations, clothing, the grant of a free passage out, and where such is provided for therein, a free passage back to the port of embarkation in China for himself and family, right to free medical attendance and medicines, whether in the Colony or Protectorate or on the voyage from and to the port of embarkation in China, and any other advantages to which the emigrant shall be entitled. . . . ."

Emigrants are guaranteed free access to courts of justice in the country of their employment, officers being appointed to ensure this. Postal facilities for communicating with and sending remittances to China are promised, and arrangements made for the repatriation of the laborer at the proper time.

For the protection of the emigrant, and of other Chinese in the colony or Protectorate to which the emigration takes place arrangements are made for the appointment of Chinese consuls or vice-consuls who "shall have all the rights and privileges accorded to the Consuls of other nations." Such officers, it was agreed in an exchange of notes of the same date, were to be "experienced officers of Chinese nationality. . . . . exclusively in the service of the Emperor of China . . . . the name of the person selected should be communicated to his Majesty's Government, and their agreement to the appointment obtained."

Without the approval of such official and the free consent of the emigrant himself no transfer of the latter to another employer may take place.

To pay the Chinese government for "expenses of inspection" three Mexican dollars (about $1.50 U. S. currency) per head for "any number of emigrants not exceeding 10,000, and two dollars per head for any number in excess thereof" are paid by those who import the laborers. [40]

In June 1904, the shipment of coolies to the Transvaal began and continued till 1906 by which time 55,000 mostly from north China had been imported. They were recruited for unskilled labor in mines of the Witwatersrand district by the Labor Importation Agency of the Chamber of Mines in accordance with the Transvaal Labor Ordinance. They were forbidden to acquire property or to follow a trade; they were limited to the mine premises except when possessed of special permits for leaves of absence of 48 hours. Their indentures were for a period of three years. [41]

For reasons into the details of which it is unnecessary to enter here the experiment of Chinese coolie importation into South Africa was not thoroughly satisfactory. The managers of the mines were placed at a disadvantage by the terms of the contract: "The indenture gave the laborer the right to work three years, and nothing but a conviction in court could absolve the employer from carrying out this contract. If the laborer sat down and refused to work, as he often did, it was necessary for the manager to accuse him of refusing to work, have him arrested, tried, and convicted. Then the coolie might refuse to pay his fine, choosing rather to serve out the sentence imposed. This deprived the employer of his labor besides leaving him without compensation for the expense of importation. If, after the coolie served his sentence, he worked out the time lost while in prison, the manager still had the inconvenience of the trial with no compensation for it." [42]

The government officials in their desire to guarantee justice to the laborer and to administer the ordinance impartially did not get on well with the mine managers. This condition and the one just described were often taken advantage of by the laborers.

The Chinese government failed to appoint consular officers as provided by the Convention. The Superintendent of Foreign Labor, an experienced hand with Chinese laborers in the Straits Settlements, to meet the difficulties of managing obstinate laborers, decided to permit "slight corporal punishment" in "cases of breaches of discipline and trivial offences, for which it was not considered necessary to prosecute." It was impossible to draw the line between slight and severe punishment and, besides, any such punishment was contrary to law and contract. Cases of flogging were reported in England where the whole Chinese question had entered domestic politics. The defeat of the Unionist party, and the taking over of the reins of government by the Liberals in January 1906, were largely caused by the Chinese labor question; the unification of South Africa has accordingly been traced indirectly to the importation of Chinese in the years 1904-1906. [43] As a result of the 1906 election in England and the granting of responsible government to the Transvaal the Chinese were repatriated as soon as their contracts expired, which began in June 1907. [44]

V.

The latest notable use of Chinese contract laborers occurred in the course of the world war. In the second half

38. J. W. Jenks, op. cit. : 39-46; J. Mencarini, Philippine Chinese Labor Problem, :14-17.

39. Cf. F. R. Cana, South Africa from the Great Trek to the Union (London, 1909) : 221-222.

40. Hertslet, Vol. I, Pt. I, No. 29.

41. E. G. Payne, Experiment in Alien Labor, : 26,36,37.

42. E. G. Payne, op. cit., : 59.

43. F. R. Cana, South Africa, : 222.

44. For more detailed material on this subject see: A. E. Munro, Transvaal Labour Problem (London 1905); W. B. Worsfold, Reconstruction of the New Colonies under Lord Milner (London 1913); F. R. Cana, op. cit.; L. Phillips, Transvaal Problems (London 1905); V. R. Markham, New Era in South Africa (London 1904); E. G. Payne, Experiment in Alien Labor (Chicago, 1912).

Your Shanghai Banking Connection

An account with this Corporation brings our correspondents into direct touch with Shanghai and its world-wide financial and commercial activities. It makes available the facilities for information and service afforded by our many departments, covering completely the entire field of foreign and domestic banking.

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation

15 Nanking Road, Shanghai

of 1916 and early 1917, France and England felt the need of foreign laborers who could release their own nationals for participation in the fighting. In accordance generally with the regulations of the British-Chinese Convention of 1904, France and England recruited some 150,000 laborers, between the ages of twenty and forty years, about ninety per cent of whom were from the province of Shantung. Recruiting bureaux were established at Weihaiwei and Tsingtao, where men of all types skilled and unskilled laborers, signed civilian contracts for labor back of the lines.

The British recruited about 100,000 laborers, and France about 50,000, on three year and five year contracts respectively. About four hundred English speaking Chinese largely of the student class were taken as interpreters. The majority of the laborers were carried to France and Belgium *via* the Pacific and Canada; a few went by South Africa, and some by the Mediterranean. Arriving after appoximately a forty-day trip, they were scattered behind the lines, and in the factories of Boulogne, Dunkerk, Calais, and other cities. They were engaged in road and railway making, loading and unloading of ships, blacksmith and carpentry work, and in the repairing of machines of all kinds.

The laborers were given free passage to and from Europe. On embarkation they received a bonus, and were promised another in the event of their injury while in service; in case of their death abroad a bonus was guaranteed their families. On signing the contract the coolie received a complete, serviceable, and very comfortable outfit of clothing. Wages varied according to the worker's class as a skilled or unskilled laborer, part being paid to the laborers, family or designated representative in China. Board and lodging, light and fuel, were granted by the government. In case of sickness the worker received food but no daily pay; after six weeks' illness his monthly pay in China was stopped. In cases of time lost from labor owing to misconduct daily pay ceased.

The men were hired only for work back of the lines; there were times, however, notably in March 1918 during the German advance, when several sections of the British coolie corps were under fire. In the case mentioned they engaged in hand to hand conflicts with the Germans using shovels and picks. Very few if any of the French coolies were under fire as they were more largely used in the base depots. About eight hundred of the French coolies were drowned at sea. Some two thousand coolies serving with the British forces died and were buried in France.

The British Chinese Labor Corps were under the Charge of the Chinese legation in London; those serving under the French were looked after by the Chinese Consul-General in Paris.[45] The treatment accorded the laborers seems on the whole to have been excellent and as good as conditions would permit. There was grumbling at times on account of severe discipline, poor food, and because of work in the danger zone contrary to contract.[46] On the other hand it must be taken into account that in this as in other cases of contract labor many of the men were bad characters whose enlistment in the Corps was considered by their relatives and neighbors to be good riddance to bad rubbish. Such men caused trouble and were disciplined. These conditions were not restricted to the Chinese laborers, however. The treatment depended largely upon the officer commanding the coolie companies; many of these officers received high praise from the Chinese for their kind treatment of the laborers.

Most of the British coolies were repatriated during the first half of 1920; a few hundred signed new contracts. The coolies under French contract for five years were, many of them, kept after the end of the war for reconstruction work. Some of these are said to have married French women and to have settled permanently in France. Unlike the workers

45. Minister S. K. Alfred Sze—Letter to writer Feb. 13, 1921, London.

46. The writer while engaged in famine relief in Chihli Province in the spring of 1921 met a fine looking young returned laborer from France walking on the dyke of the Sha River. The man asked to be taken on for work in grain distribution, and produced a very good testimonial from an English officer under whom he had worked. He added "In France plenty chow-chow (food), here only this"—indicating a basket of straw. A propos of the reference to the outfit of clothing given each laborer it may be mentioned that some of the clothes were still being worn by certain of these laborers who were engaged in famine work at this time—which speaks fairly well for their wearing qualities.

WHILE HE IS HERE		WHEN HE IS GONE
She is his wife		*She is his widow*
WHILE HE IS HERE		WHEN HE IS GONE
They are his children		*They are his orphans*
WHILE HE IS HERE		WHEN HE IS GONE
His wife dresses well		*Will his widow do so?*
WHILE HE IS HERE		WHEN HE IS GONE
His children have advantages		*Will his orphans have them?*
WHILE HE IS HERE	THEN	WHEN HE IS GONE
His salary pays the bills		*Can his wife pay them?*
WHILE HE IS HERE		WHEN HE IS GONE
If he has adequate insurance		*His family will be cared for.*

THIS COMPANY OFFERS YOU LIFE INSURANCE FACILITIES NOT OTHERWISE OBTAINABLE IN CHINA
ASK US TODAY FOR FULL INFORMATION

ASIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY — EVERLASTING AS THE HIMALAYAS — INCORPORATED

Asia Life Insurance Co., Inc.

Under American Charter

Main Office: 3 Canton Road, Shanghai Telephone C. 8000

Branch Offices:

CANTON HANKOW PEKING TSINANFU

Agencies in principal cities throughout China

under contract with the English, those under French contract were allowed to remain in France after the expiration of their contract: nor did they in such cases lose the right to free return passage when they should desire to leave France.[47]

Publication of Commercial Press' New Dictionary Briefly Delayed

It is announced by the Commercial Press that the date for publication of "Webster's Collegiate Dictionary with Chinese Translation" will be postponed till the end of June, 1923, on account of the extra number of volumes that are being printed to meet the big orders received beyond their expectation during the period of advance subscription. They are making special efforts in binding this large book in order to give attractivness to its appearance and firmness in its general make up. This accounts also for the short delay in its publication. The subscribers are being notified to this effect by the concern.

---

47. This account is based largely on accounts in the writer's possession by Messrs. A. C. Waung and H. Tsar, C. L. C. Interpreters, of also C. G. S. Chinese Labour in France, New Statesman, volume 8,: 343 (Jan. 13, 1917), cf also J. O. P. Bland, The Dragon in Exile, Living Age, vol. 298: No 3871: 684-687, also F. A. V. Chinese Laborers in France, Living Age, volume 302, number 3919,: 402-404.

Memorial Day in Shanghai

Memorial Day, which is a day observed by Americans the world over on May 30, was fittingly observed on Wednesday, at Bubbling Well Cemetery, Shanghai. Services began at the cemetery at 9: 15 a. m. when a large representative group of the American community was present. The program included the following: Master of Ceremonies: Consul-General E. S. Cunningham. Opening Prayer: Rev. Clifford M. Drury. Music: Municipal Band. Address: Judge Chas. S. Lobingier. Benediction: Rev. C. L. Boynton. Volleys: American Company, S. V. C. Taps: Bugler, U. S. Navy.

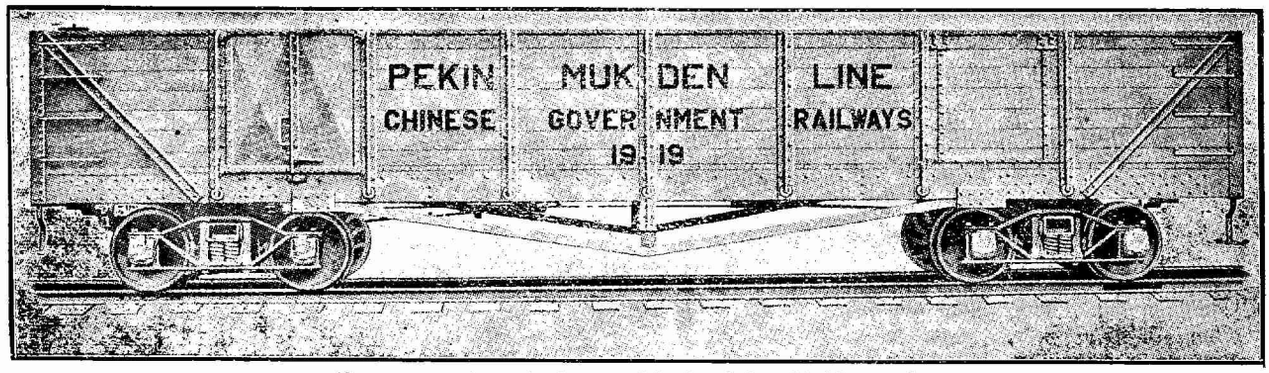
Judge Charles S. Lobingier of the United States Court for China delivered the Memorial Day address on the subject, "Shanghai's Most Famous Guest" and paid tribute to General U. S. Grant's memory, as follows, (in part):

"Eight years ago today, in speaking from this platform and tracing the history of Memorial Day, I ventured to express the hope that it might become a truly national day, observed by Americans everywhere and displacing all sectional observance. Due to America's participation (then two years away) in the world war that hope has been realized sooner than could otherwise have been expected.

"It happens that there is one great figure of our Civil War who had a brief connection with China. He was the only former president of the United States who ever visited the land we live in and he seems to have been Shanghai's most famous visitor. Surely it is fitting for Americans in China to take some cognizance of this centenary of the birth of U. S. Grant."

Judge Lobingier then went on to recount General Grant's visit to China and anecdotes from his life, drawing lessons appropriate to the occasion and to present conditions in China and the world.

All the world over



40-ton, composite side door gondola for Peking-Mukden Railway

The General American Car Company, numbering among its patrons concerns in every country, serves all nations, as it serves all industries. In applying the best principles of American car building practice to the varying needs of different peoples, General American engineers have naturally become unusually expert in adapting construction to suit foreign conditions.

Large repeat orders from Chinese Government Railways testify to the standing of General American cars in the Orient. Above is a 40-ton, composite side door gondola with 80,000 pounds capacity, all-steel trucks and all-steel underframe and wooden superstructure, built to specifications of the Peking-Mukden Railway.

GENERAL AMERICAN

The responsibility of the Company is well-known in all commercial and financial centers. Consultation with the Company's engineers entails no obligation. Write any of the addresses below.

太康洋行

GENERAL AMERICAN CAR CO.

General Office: Harris Trust Building, Chicago, U. S. A.
SALES OFFICES:
17 Battery Place, New York; 24 California Street, San Francisco.
Cable Address: "Gentankar, Chicago." All Codes.
References: Any International Banker.

Far Eastern Office:
Peking, 36 Ma Shih Ta Chieh
Cable Address: "FOWLERCO—PEKING"

GENERAL AMERICAN CARS

25-009

Peking Union Medical College

The Medical School

The Premedical School

Entrance examinations will be held August 20-24, 1923 at Peking and Shanghai

For further information address:

The Committee on Admissions
Peking Union Medical College
Peking.

Training School for Nurses

The courses of study based upon Western methods of nursing education are offered to women who are graduates of middle schools. The medium of study is the English language.

Course I. Three years and nine months duration leads to a diploma in nursing. This course includes theoretical instruction given by the faculties of the Peking Union Medical College and in addition, bedside teaching in the hospital of the College.

Course II. Six years and eight months duration, leads to the degree of Bachelor of Science (conferred by the Peking University) and a diploma in nursing.

Entrance examinations in English and Mathematics for Course I, will be held in Peking and Shanghai, August 20-24, 1923.

For further information address:

Superintendent of Nurses,
Peking Union Medical College,
Peking.

25-010

The War in Szechwan

BY JOHN MUIR

EVENTS have moved forward in this province more rapidly during the past two months than in any previous period during all the years of unrest we have experienced. If one were to judge from the intensity of the fighting that has occurred, one would conclude that it is, in some sense, a fight to the finish this time. Without going too much into detail it may be possible to give a resume of the events that will be interesting to readers as far away as Shanghai. The simple statement that it has been a fight between the supporters of the North as against those who support the South, only partially tells the story. It is a huge struggle for control of this vast province into which all the elements--military, political, financial, etc. have been cast.

When the government that existed up to April 4 found that it was necessary for them to retire from Chengtu, the leaders of that faction did not at all consider themselves conquered. Though the defacto Governor General Liu Yu Kiu, retired into more or less oblivion, most of the troops that had held Chengtu for several months against General Teng Hsi Hou, and his confederates, went out in triumph. Those of us who were permitted to see them go did not feel that they went out as those who felt defeated. And by this time it is quite apparent that there was much life left to them.

The fighting is continuing now, with even more virulence than before. It is not now a question of going out to fight and retiring as soon as the sound of bullets is heard. During March fighting that is almost unprecedented in this province swayed between here and Mienchow to the northeast, for control of the road that the northern troops from Shensi must travel over if they are to get here. The cities of Tehyang and Sintu were drenched in blood again and again. Hundreds of wounded soldiers from both sides were brought back to the city, and almost as many more were buried where they fell. This was before the turn-over of April 4.

With the tables changed the same program is being carried out again, and once more there is fierce fighting in, and around, the two cities mentioned above. One side seems determined to make a way for the northern troops, and the other side seems as determined to prevent it. Wounded soldiers are again appearing in large numbers during the past two days, so we know that heavy fighting is again the order of the day.

Past history is not the most interesting, but it is necessary to get at least a bird's eye view of the situation if we are going to follow events in this province to their conclusion, be that what it may. In many ways Szechwan is the crucial test in the struggle between the North and the South. Being in position neither "north," nor "south," it is the one province coveted by both sides. Five years ago the North had influence here. Then a certain faction, headed by General Hsiung Keh Wu, drove out the then Tuchun, Liu Tsen Hou, and for a while Hsiung Keh Wu held the fort. He met his Waterloo (as was supposed) three years ago, and a faction that was neither "north," nor "south" attempted to run the province for a while.

Hsiung Keh Wu was at home, but it must have been a busy place for him. He was thrown from a horse, and his leg was broken so that now one of his feet is turned awry, but still he worked on. Last autumn he was successful in having General Liu Yu Kiu made the Governor, but Hsiung Keh Wu was the power behind the throne. This is now all ancient history.

What occurred this Spring was that General Hsiung fearing that General Yang Seng might be returning from Hupeh with a commission from Wu Pei-fu, decided that it was time for a coup. At the same time the young, ambitious general who was at Chungking was making his own plans to put the lid upon Hsiung Keh Wu and all his plans. In doing this he formed a coalition of seven generals, afterward including nine, and now with an active eight. These were the ones who came from all directions into Chengtu and compelled the retirement of General Liu Yu Kiu last month. General Teng Hsi Hou is now the head of that coalition with the title of Generalissimo of the United Military Forces of Szechwan.

The names of these eight are not much more than names to most people here in the West, and would be confusing to those who live farther away. Only one more is worthy of notice. He makes the eighth one, added to the original seven. That is, he was not at first included because his position was on the Tibetan frontier many days' journey to the west of Chengtu, and it was thought that he would

NESTLE & ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK Co.

NEW YORK-LONDON-PARIS - - - CHAM-VEVEY (SWITZERLAND)

The oldest "Sweetened" in China.

TRADE MARKS

Delicious with Fruits

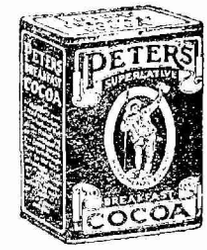
MANUFACTURERS & SOLE IMPORTERS of:

EAGLE	sweetened condensed milk
MILKMAID	sweetened condensed milk
MILKMAID	Unsweetened (Evaporated) milk
ST. CHARLES	Unsweetened (Evaporated) milk
MILKMAID	sterilized milk
NESTLÉ	pure rich thick Cream
NESTLÉ	Malted milk
NESTLÉ	Milk Food
NESTLÉ	Feeding Bottles

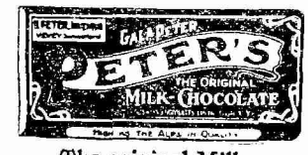
AND

LACTOGEN

Keeps in any climate



The best and the cheapest



The original Milk chocolate

Always fresh and ready for use.

NESTLÉ PETER CAILLER KOHLER

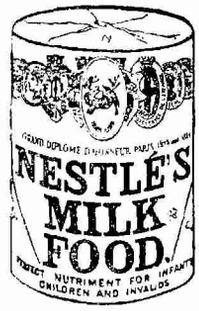
Cocoa, Swiss Plain, Milk & Nut Chocolates, Bonbons, Fancy boxes & Covering Chocolates

The larges world sale

Ask for quotations

Nestlé & Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co.
Shanghai, 8 Nanking Road.
Tientsin, 111 Rue de France
Mukden.

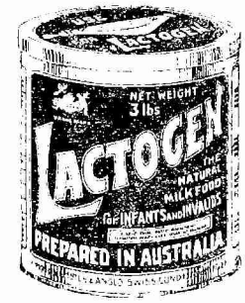
The Food Drink



The food for baby after weaning

The safest drink

A cow in every home



The natural Milk Food (The best substitute for Mother's Milk

25-011

GRAND HOTEL KALEE

Cable Address "Kalee," Shanghai

130 Rooms, each with private bath.

Best Cuisine in Shanghai.

Commodious lounge, reception rooms, etc.

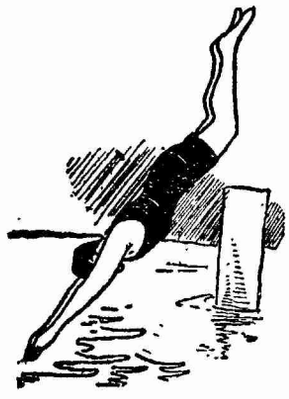
When in Shanghai Stop at the

GRAND HOTEL KALEE

Centrally located at Kiangse and Kiukiang Roads

SHANGHAI

A. MILDNER, *Manager.*



A DIP into our

Bathing suit department will reveal the finest assortment of Bathing suits in latest fashions and shades.

Suits that cannot be equalled for quality and price—Bathing Caps, ear stopples, water wings, slippers etc.

"EVERY THING USED IN THE WORLD OF SPORT AND RECREATION"

Squires Bingham Co.

Shanghai

Through America

via

The Milwaukee Railway

the

WORLD'S LONGEST ELECTRIFIED RAILROAD

Protected by the most efficient safety signals yet in use, for 649 miles over four mountain ranges, mighty electric locomotives haul the splendidly equipped All-Steel Transcontinental Trains

The OLYMPIAN and The COLUMBIAN

daily, Seattle and Tacoma to Spokane, Butte, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Milwaukee and Chicago

"The Pacific Limited"

from San Francisco via Southern Pacific Ry. is operated by "The Milwaukee" Omaha to Chicago

Ask your Steamship Agent or Thos. Cook & Son or American Express Travel Bureau for rail orders and complete information

For sleeping car reservations, write, cable or wireless one of the following representatives

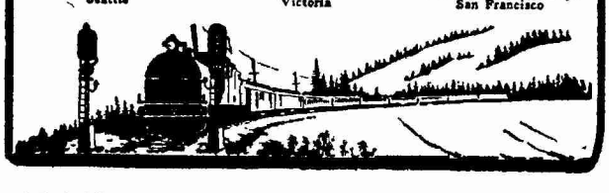
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

Cable Address: "Milwaukee"

J. F. Bahl, Gen'l Agent Pass'r Dept., Seattle

F. O. Finn, General Agent, Victoria

C. H. Miles, Gen'l Agent Pass'r Dept., San Francisco



stay there. It is one of the unique developments of the past weeks that has brought Cheng Hsia Ling down among us.

In the meantime, while General Teng, and his men, were driving out Hsiung Keh Wu from Chengtu, Yang Seng was returning from Hupeh and driving out Tan Meng Hsin, the staunch supporter of Hsiung Keh Wu, who at that time held Chungking. The reason why General Hsiung decided to leave this city was that he could not rely upon help from General Tan though he counted on it.

And while Yang Seng returns to Chungking he has orders from Wu Pei Fu to see that the former Tuchun, Liu Tsen Hou, is reinstated in his former position. This exile had spent the years in, and around, the province of Shensi, where at one time he was in close touch with General Feng Yu Hsiang. Having been a northern Tuchun, and having been driven out by a southern Generalissimo, it was only natural that the northern forces should wish to reinstate a man who has been loyal to northern "principles" during all these years.

Furthermore, General Cheng Hsia Ling, the man from Thibet, has also stood on the frontier loyal to the North all these years. His loyalty must not be forgotten. So to-night he is north of Chengtu, instead of west of Chengtu, pounding away at the north road over which the northern troops must come to victory.

So now it seems like Hsiung Keh Wu against the world. And what can he possibly do? That is what every one is asking, but while we ask, what he is doing is driving the forces of Teng Hsi Hou and all the rest, including Cheng Hsia-ling, as far as we know, back onto this city. It seems most ridiculous! A few weeks ago he was going out defeated with his forces depleted by continual fighting for more than two months. And he has been holding the very cities through which Liu Tsen Hou, and his handful of Shensi troops, must pass if he is to enter the Capital.

What seems most remarkable is that General Liu Yu Kiu has been eliminated, and is now no help to General Hsiung. His men are being disbanded, or rather incorporated; for a man who can handle a gun is a useful asset, and money easily turns their hearts (or heads). And General Lai Hsin Hwei, who was the staunch supporter of Liu Yu Kiu, and so of Hsiung Keh Wu, till last month, is also on the fence. He is settled at Tzechow, between this city and Chungking, and declares that he will remain a neutral spectator till one side wins and sets up a proper government. The one way in which he helps Hsiung Keh Wu is by holding the great road between here and Chungking so that Yang Seng cannot send help to Chengtu directly, nor can he get help from here.

Now what is Hsiung's game? Fighting for the South? Yes, presumably, but that cannot be all. Why did he not retire to the south and west upon Suifu and Luchow where he might expect help from Tang Chi Yao? Well, it is said that he asked for such help, but the Yunnan troops are in very bad odor here, and General Tang has his men scattered from Yunnan to Canton, and over into Kweichow where he now has trouble. So there seemed no help from the south. Hsiung had the promise that if he failed he would be received with open arms when he was forced out into Yunnan.

But that is not his way. As soon as he could connect up with his First Army that was coming north from Chungking, we began to hear of his activities, and he has been coming steadily ever since. The troops of the United Army have gone out to meet him, and have returned. They have gone out again (this time to the north) and to-day the city gates have been shut again. This can only mean that the United Army is being driven back, and the numbers of wounded soldiers prove that there has been serious fighting again.

Hsiung Keh Wu's method is this: He is said to be a very wealthy man, thanks to his years in office. There is just one little item of about $30,000,000 of Salt Money that people wish to ask him about. And he can always extort money, as they all do, wherever he goes. So he can send to his "enemies" and say to them, "Why are you fighting me? Do you want those Northern troops to come in again with Liu Tsen Hou? When that happens our independence will be gone again. Just give way to me and here is a nice present that will make you sleep easy!" And it works, no doubt, with most of them.

So now we are waiting to see if Hsiung has money enough, and soft soap enough, to put it through. In the meantime there is bad blood. The fighting of the past weeks has sown real enmity among them. It is difficult to see how Teng Hsi Hou and Lai Hsin Hwei can ever look each other in the face again without a quarrel. Teng Hsi Hou has said such things about Hsiung Keh Wu that there is only oblivion for him if the latter comes out on top. And even among the

CHOP OF QUALITY

OREGON PINE

From the Forest

To the Consumer

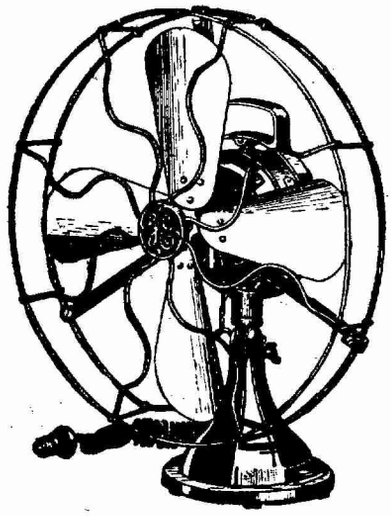
THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

ROBERT DOLLAR BUILDING, 3 CANTON ROAD
SHANGHAI, CHINA.

BRANCH ORIENTAL OFFICES

HANKOW — TIENTSIN — PEKING — KOBE — HONGKONG — MANILA — SINGAPORE — ICHANG
CHUNGKING — CALCUTTA

25-013



Now Arrived! the season for

G-E Fans

Desk, Ceiling & Ventilating

All sizes and voltages

From Electric Dealers or Distributors

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

Shanghai Outports

F 47

"United Army" it is difficult to see how Teng Hsi Hou and Cheng Hsia Ling can both fulfil their ambitions lying in the same berth. And then there is the inevitable shuffling of cards to see what is to become of Yang Seng and Liu Tsen Hou and the rest if they win. The end is not yet.

Since this article was written later word came from Chengtu to the following effect: "The Northern plans have failed as far as Chengtu is concerned. Hsiung Keh Wu has apparently been successful as we had suspected. Whole divisions have gone over to him if reports are true. Then Lai Hsin Hwei the 'watchful waiter' came in with a coupe exhorting all to stop fighting and forgive each other, and declare for the autonomy of Szechwan.

"There is reason to believe that the fighting is over for the present in this region. Liu Tsen Hou may have to return to Shensi, and Cheng Hsia Ling seems already heading for his old post on the frontier. Just where Yang Seng will come in we cannot tell at present. It will be interesting to find out the sequel.

"There is also an unconfirmed rumor that the Governor who was forced out at Chungking last year, Liu Hsiang, will be reinstated, and the one forced out here last month, Liu Yu Kiu, will be made Civil Governor. This will mean an interesting coalition with two figure-heads in responsible positions and the rest pulling the strings.

"In any case Wu Pei Fu is doomed to disappointment here. It may be regrettable, but this province is a long way off. We doubt if outside influences can do much here till the rest of the country is settled enough to send a real expedition to Szechwan. There is an old proverb which says 'Before the Empire is disturbed, Szechwan begins the trouble.' In inverse ratio we can expect this province to continue in disorder till the last. Not hopeful, but "what can't be cured must be endured."

Chengtu, Szechwan, May 8, 1923.

The Chinese Recorder for May

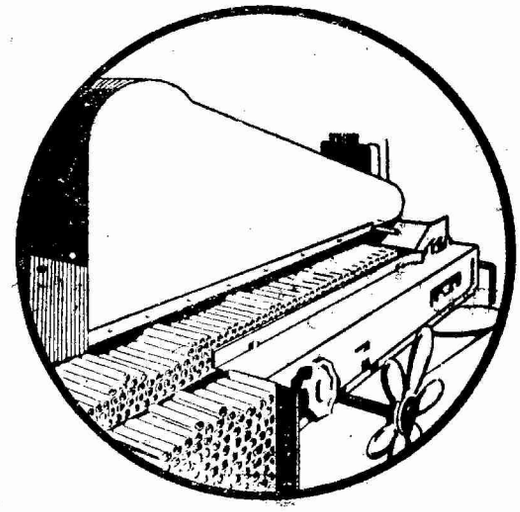
This month's *Recorder* is proof of an honest, and increasing desire to give the Chinese their due, to accept the written and spoken word of China's educated men as a desirable corrective for some of our opinions that we have clutched so long. T'u Hsiao Shih's presentation of "What the Chinese Are Thinking about Religion" gives the foreigner much to think about. A further revelation of the religious queries that seeth in the minds of students, as sympathetically set forth by P. D. Twinem, would make a dent in any but the most hardened complacency. One is reminded of the remark of a Scotchman in a Shanghai office from whom a campaigner was unsuccessfully trying to pry away a few dollars for an internationally worth-while cause. "It's a mistake to educate these people. It spoils them as house-boys or office-boys. they all want to be clarks." The mental state of China's illiterates is of Ph. D, rank in comparison with that of the "educated" foreigner who has come to this land unasked and for selfish purposes and who sees in these four hundred million people merely potential underlings for the white race.

Of a different trend is the attitude of those who have eyes to see and a willingness to trust. Arnold G. Bryson in an article "Then and Now" gives a canny account of the strides that the Chinese Church is making when allowed from the first to stand on its own feet, when linked with a thorough going program for teaching prospective church members to read, usually by means of the phonetic script, and free to make its own local form of common worship and direct its outreach into untouched regions.

O. J. Goulter has well expressed the feeling of many a new missionary who has disliked being pushed into a corner, often before he is off the steamer gangplank, and labelled and pigeon-holed according to some theological rule-of-thumb when what he is longing for is a chance to work, to live and to love, to help rebuild society in the spirit of Jesus.

H. B. L.

HYGIENIC MACHINE-MADE Cigarettes



OBVIOUSLY MACHINE-MADE CIGARETTES are more HYGIENIC and more CONSISTENTLY WELL MADE than those made by any other process.

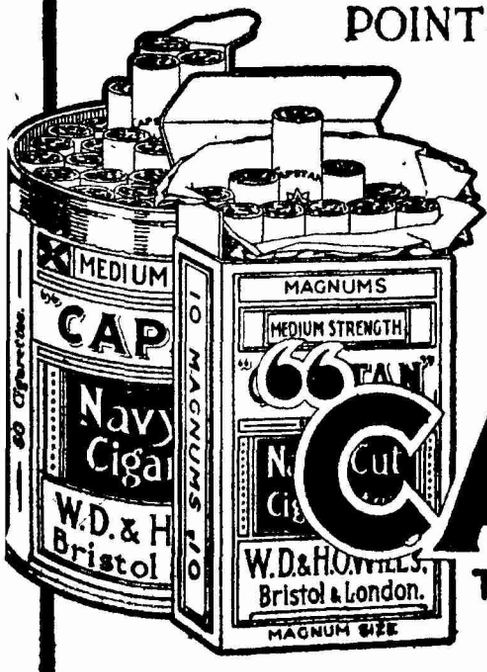
In the manufacturing of **"CAPSTAN"** Cigarettes for instance,

POINT No. 1

Pure dust-free tobacco leaf is fed to Modern Machines in Model Factories and no soiled human hand comes into contact with the cigarette during the process of manufacture.

POINT No. 2

Machine-Made Cigarettes are uniformly well made. Each paper receives its proper quota of tobacco leaf and is rolled to the correct degree of "tightness". This Uniformity is impossible to attain under any other process.



"CAPSTAN"

THE COOL HYGIENIC SMOKE

ASK THE MAN WHO KNOWS!

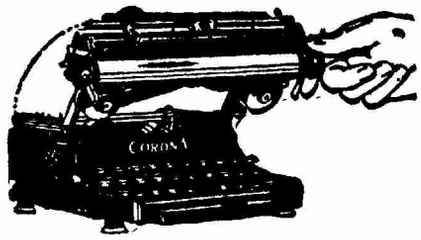
This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd.

25-015

CORONA

The Personal Writing Machine

The only Portable with an established, world-wide reputation



New Models now available with the following improvements:

1. Automatic Ribbon Reverse
2. Standard Keyboard Spacing with shift keys on both sides
3. Ten inch carriage
4. Combination Carriage Return and Line Space Lever

The price remains unchanged

$112.50

Write for illustrated catalog and price list.

Obtainable from

Mission Book Co.	**Shanghai**
Office Appliance Co.	,,
Chinese-American Pub. Co.	,,
Technical Supply Corp.	,,
Commercial Press Ltd.	,,
Tientsin Press Ltd.	**Tientsin**
,, ,, ,,	**Peking**
Kelly & Walsh Ltd.	**Hankow**

Sole Agents in China

DODGE AND SEYMOUR (CHINA) LTD.

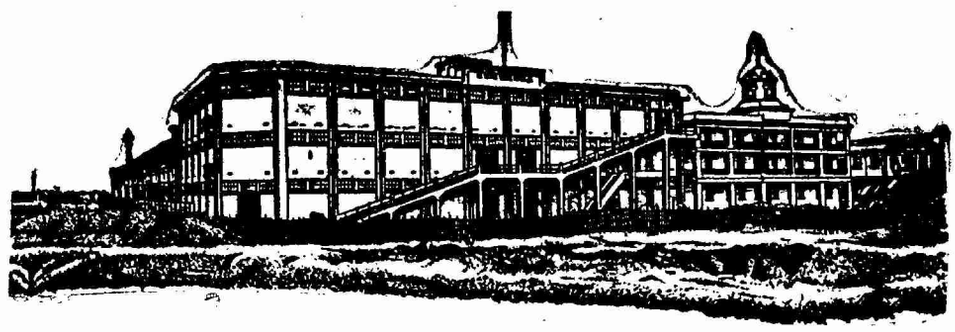
18 Museum Road, Shanghai

25-016

Trade in United States Booming

Judged by almost any index, trade in the United States is highly satisfactory as to volume as well as to profits. Bank clearings are running about 24% higher than last year; freight traffic is enormous, with transportation delays becoming more and more burdensome; steel production is at its maximum; many industries, including textiles and motors, have never been busier; and building construction is limited only by the labor and material supply. Real unemployment has entirely vanished. It is a rare thing to find an industry which is not operating substantially full time and at a profit. Many mills and factories are running overtime. Meanwhile, for about one year, during which business has been gathering its present momentum, commodity prices have been steadily rising. While agricultural products have declined a bit in the last three months, the list as a whole has shown, especially since January startling increases. The past month has been notable for an epidemic of wage increases affecting every class of labor. The rise of general prices, reinforced by the larger buying power now being realized, is forcing up the cost of living, which has remained practically stationary for twelve months. The money situation is conducive to good business, rates being moderate and the banks being in a very comfortable position. The member banks are borrowing at the Reserve Banks in small amounts only, and the Federal Reserve percentage remains steady around 75%. While the race between wage increases and commodity price advances seems to have begun again, there is as yet very little evidence of inflation in the sense that prices are advancing out of proportion to production. So long as this condition continued the prospects for a long period of prosperity are very favorable. At present, producers, manufacturers and retailers all seem to have firmly in mind one objective, namely, to produce and buy reasonable stocks of goods only. They prefer to make a fair profit on sales, replacing stocks when and in quantities actually needed. The temptation, in the face of rising prices, is to overproduce and overstock. While the dread of unduly heavy inventories is widespread, owing to the tragedies which occurred two years ago, it is human nature to forget quickly. It is fair to expect that history will repeat itself and that speculation in inventories will appear as a prelude to another crisis and period of deflation. Long-time commitments and inventory increases will doubtless be scanned more thoroughly than ever before by executives as well as by banks.

A more conservative policy is being adopted by buyers and sellers in the iron and steel trade, following the increase in production to record proportions. Large steel makers are sold up about six months ahead, and selling as well as buying for delivery the last quarter of the year is recognized as speculative, thus offering a check to forward buying. Premiums on prompt deliveries are being reduced, principally because mills specializing in such business are lagging behind on delivery. Average steel prices are still advancing, although at a slower pace. Pig iron production in March exceeded all records, and the April total is expected to surpass March. Some of the largest steel works are operating at 92% of theoretical capacity. Independent mills have led the way in wage advance, which have been common to the industry. Unskilled "In the foreign trade field interest has continued to center on the large volume of imports. The latest striking indication of tendencies in our purchase of goods from abroad is the report that customs receipts for March exceeded all records. The government's monthly statements of incoming merchandise are still behind schedule, owing to the operation of the new tariff law, but figures are now available for January and seven months of the current fiscal year. For January the value of imports was $319,000,000, the highest figure since November, 1920. In the seven months' period the total reached $2,012,078,000, an increase of 43% over the corresponding period of the fiscal year 1922. For the calendar year 1922 the increase was $503,000,000, or 24%. Of the main import groups, raw materials and goods wholly or partly manufactured, other than foodstuffs, figure most heavily in the gains of recent months. In geographical distribution, purchases from all of the main divisions show large gains in the year 1922. Asia leads in percentage of increase among the four principal sources of imports, with Europe second and South America third. By countries, Great Britain, Japan, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Sweden, Argentina, Brazil, China, British India and the Straits Settlements show some of the more striking advances. In exports no striking developments have occurred, though volume of shipments is holding at a fair level. Labor conditions in Great Britain are causing much uneasiness. German import figures show a large increase for February, but a smaller export total, which is supposed to reflect the French occupation of the Ruhr."—(*From a trade report issued by First National Bank of Boston, April 16.*)



First completed unit of Wing On Cotton Mill, Shanghai

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS

Manufacturers of

Textile Machinery

Complete equipment—from Opening and Picking through Spinning, Twisting and Warp Preparatory Machinery

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

Exclusive Agents for China

Shanghai Outports

AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY

SHANGHAI TIENTSIN HANKOW

HEAD OFFICE: 25 Broad Street, New York

"MOW SUNG YANG HANG"

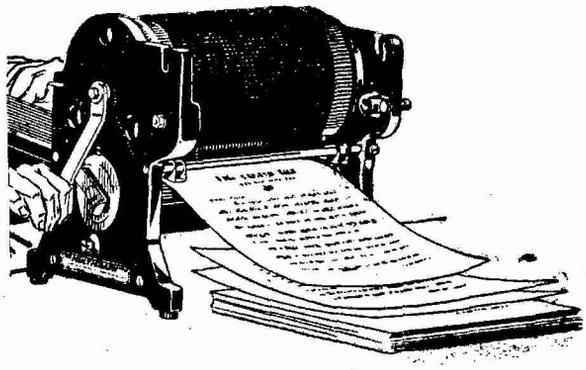
行 洋 (Established in China 40 years) 生 茂

IMPORTERS EXPORTERS ENGINEERS CONTRACTORS

3 Canton Road, Shanghai

General Cable Address: AMTRACO

25-017



As a business getter

the MULTIGRAPH is known the world over for RESULTS. It does the work of a battery of typewriters and a small rotary printing press and turns out high-grade advertising ammunition quickly, economically, and efficiently. Ask for the FACTS today—see how The Multigraph can increase YOUR profits.

Business Equipment Corporation

83 Szechuen Road Telephone C. 83

EQUITABLE

Eastern Banking Corporation

大通銀行

Capital ... ... U. S. $2,000,000

Surplus & Undivided Profits ... U. S. $ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:

No. 37 Wall Street, New York

Members American Bankers' Association

Correspondents:

The Equitable Trust Company of New York

New York London Paris

Mercantile Trust Co., San Francisco, Cal. The Northwestern National Bank of Portland, Ore. Citizens National Bank, Los Angeles, Cal.

SHANGHAI BRANCH:

6 Kiukiang Road

Telephones { Central 7944, 7945, 7946, 7947; Central 1424 } Manager

CURRENT AND FIXED DEPOSITS ACCEPTED

Interest rates on application

Telegraphic Transfers & Drafts bought & sold

JAS. J. ROGERS, *Manager*

25-018

Men and Events

W. F. Barnes of Carson Pirie Scott and Company, Chicago, Ill., was in Shanghai last week on a business trip from Peking.

The marriage of Wilfred Fleisher, son of Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Fleisher of Tokyo, to Miss Greta Sundberg, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. G. Sundberg of Stockholm, took place at Stockholm on May 19.

The Parent Teachers' Association of the Shanghai American School held its meeting in the hall of the Royal Asiatic Society, 5 Museum Road, on May 23, at 5: 15 p. m. when a discussion of questions took place.

The board of directors of the Oriental Commercial Bank, Ltd., issued invitations for the opening of the Shanghai branch at 36 Kiangse Road, on Wednesday, May 30, 1923. The reception hours were from 11 o'clock to 5 p. m.

Paul Page Whitham of the Asia Development Company returned from Tsinanfu, Shangtung, on Monday morning, May 28. Mr. Whitham has been attending to the work of the Yellow River Reclamation project in Shangtung Province.

Admiral W. W. Phelps, U. S. N. Commander in Chief of the Yangtse Patrol Force, arrived in Shanghai last week on board the *S. S. Isabel*. Admiral Phelps while in Shanghai met Mrs. Phelps who arrived on the *S. S. President Jackson*, on May 31.

The Columbia Country Club will hold its annual spring garden party on the evening of Saturday, June 2. Dancing will begin at 9: 30 p. m. and supper and entertainment will be provided at midnight in the pavilion or on the lawn if weather permits.

Mr. Berger, U. S. Vice-Consul, formerly attached to the American Consulate at Tientsin, is in Shanghai during the present time, pending the return of Consul J. K. Davis, who is now engaged in work at Lincheng. Mr. Berger is acting as Assessor in the Mixed Court.

A demonstration of the students of the Normal School of Hygiene and Physical Education of the Y. W. C. A. will be given on Friday afternoon, June 8, at 4 o'clock, in the garden, 38 Kinchow Road, Shanghai. In case of rain the demonstration will take place in the school gymnasium.

George A. Fitch, secretary for China of the Y. M. C. A., is planning to depart for America and Europe on June 23, accompanied by his family. Mr. Fitch plans to spend several months in America on a vacation following which he will go to Europe in the interests of the Y. M. C. A. He plans to return to China after a year's furlough.

Carl Crow, who has been in charge of the Relief Camp at Tsaochwang, Shantung, since the bandit outrage, several weeks ago, returned to Shanghai on Wednesday, May 30. Mr. Crow through his untiring efforts organized an excellent relief mission, for transmission of supplies to the captives, representing the American Red Cross and American Chamber of Commerce.

The following appeared in the *North China Daily News* of Tuesday 29: "The *Peking Leader* relates the following:—Mr. Ho Tai-chu, a Shantung business man, who had been captured by the bandits in Lincheng was freed at the request of one of his relatives, a native of Lincheng. It happens that Mr. Ho's relative had once engaged the bandit leader with whom he had been on good terms as his private guard in his house."

The Shanghai American School will hold its commencement exercises at the Lyceum Theater on Thursday, June 7, at 5 p. m. Dr. F.L. Hawks Pott, president of St. John's University, will deliver the commencement exercise address. The graduating class this year includes sixteen boys and girls, which is the largest group ever graduated from the Shanghai school at one time. One of the interesting events at this year's graduating exercises will be the awarding of two scholarships, one to be given by the Rotary Club to the boy who has served his school best during four years and one given by the Shanghai branch of the American Association of University Women to the girl for excellence of work. The week's program includes the following: Friday, June 1, at 5 p. m.—Music Recital, Advanced pupils, New Carlton Cafe; Sunday, June 3, at 5 p. m.—Baccalaureate Address, Masonic Hall, Rev, Clifford M. Drury; Wednesday, June 6, at 8 p. m.—Class Day Exercises Auditorium Public School for Boys, 200 North Szechuen Road; Thursday, June 7, at 5 p. m.—Commencement Exercises. Lyceum Theater, address by Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, president, St. John's University. The community is invited to attend these functions.

Different

You know
what you've
always wanted
a cigarette to do.

Chesterfields
do it.

They not only
please your taste
(other cigarettes
do that) but they
do more.

They give
to your smoking
an enjoyment
so complete
so full
so entirely different
that there's only
one way
to describe it—

"They Satisfy"

Chesterfield
CIGARETTES

of finest Turkish and American tobaccos—blended

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

25-019

International Banking Corporation

Capital Paid Up.....U. S. $ 5,000,000

Surplus & Undivided Profits..U. S. $10,504,980

Owned by the National City Bank of New York.

Head Office:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

London Office:
36 BISHOPSGATE, E. C.

Lyons Office:
27 PLACE TOLOZAN

San Francisco Office:
232 MONTGOMERY STREET

BRANCHES:

CHINA
SHANGHAI
PEKING
TIENTSIN
HANKOW
HARBIN
HONGKONG
CANTON

INDIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
RANGOON

JAPAN
YOKOHAMA
KOBE
TOKYO

JAVA
BATAVIA
SOURABAYA

PHILIPPINES
MANILA
CEBU

SPAIN
BARCELONA
MADRID

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS
SINGAPORE

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
SANTO DOMINGO
SANCHEZ
SAN FRANCISCO de MACORIS
SAN PEDRO de MACORIS
SANTIAGO
PUERTO PLATA
BARAHONA
LA VEGA

PANAMA
PANAMA
COLON

We are also able to offer our Customers the services of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of South America, Central America and in the West Indies.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts and Savings Bank accounts opened and Fixed Deposit in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

N. S. Marshall, *Manager.*
1A Kinkiang Road.
SHANGHAI

25-020

News from South China

For the first time in Canton the water works will have to employ a permanent inspector appointed by the Municipal department of Public Health.

A recent explosion in the government ammunition factory in Swabue killed more than fifty employees, according to a delayed report just received.

E. Amou has replaced E. Fugita as Japanese Consul-General in Canton. Mr. Fugita will take up an office in the Japanese Foreign Ministry upon his return home.

Late reports from Toyshan, a district in the Szeyap group, state that there is peace prevailing there. More than 2,000 Constitutionalist troops are maintaining order in Toyshan.

The Canton-Samshui Railroad service is operating as usual, while the Canton-Kowloon Railroad service is still being interrupted, only the Canton-Sheklung local running only once daily for ordinary passengers.

Among those calling upon the Chinese nation to recognize Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Canton government as the only legal and supreme one in China are the members of the Association of Friends for Self-government in Kiangsi.

The Canton Police has organized a mounted patrol of 120 strong. This is additional to the special traffic police for service on the newly built streets now traversed by automobiles and other vehicles in great number.

Liao Chung-hoi, who succeeded General Hsu Shao-tseng as civil governor of Kwangtung, May 15, was born in San Francisco and his parents were natives of Waichow, also home of Chen Chiung-ming and other opponents to Dr. Sun.

Among those who hasten to congratulate Liao Chung-hoi upon his inauguration as civil governor of Kwangtung are Lau Woon, president, and Woo Chung Tong and Tang Tak, vice-presidents, of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Kwangtung.

The General Chamber of Commerce at Canton has written to the Canton authorities requesting a better handling of the service of drafting coolies for transportation. The Chamber thinks that shop-hands, or fokies, ought to be excused from forced service.

The Supreme Court for South China has been reconstituted with Dr. Chao S. Bok, a graduate from Columbia University, as Chief Justice, and Loo Hing-yuen, educated in Oxford and a British Barrister in-Law, as Procurator-General for the government.

The unwarranted appointment by Peking of military officials for Kwangtung has been repudiated by the appointees themselves. Some of them, however, did not wire their regret to Peking until May 4, when the hope of Shen Hung-ying and other pro-Peking militarists to regain their hold here was gone.

The Kwangtung Arsenal at Shekcheng, damaged no little because of recent occupation by Shen Hung-ying, is offering to buy back all articles and attachements taken by soldiers and sold without further question. It is believed that some second-hand dealers may be willing to offer them back to the arsenal at reasonable prices.

Liang Shi-yi, a former Peking premier for whose arrest an order was issued by the Military government several years ago, may now be free to visit the home of his birth in Kwangtung. Dr. Sun Yat-sen has instructed the procurator-general in South China to quash the case against Liang for being a traitor to the constitutionalist cause.

The general headquarter in Canton is raising military funds in three ways: asking the merchants to pay their taxes in advance, to interest the several trade guilds in subscribing to the war loans, and to request individuals and firms to offer voluntary contributions. So far the public is well supporting Dr. Sun Yat-sen in his effort to resist national re-unification by force.

With the evacuation of Shiukwan by the troops of Wu Pei-fu May 8, and the surrender of the Kwangsi-ites at Shiuhing May 17, the attempt of Peking to regain control of Canton by way of invasion from mercenary armies from Kiangsi through the North and from Kwangsi through the West River has failed. The war against the expansion of militarism from Peking to Canton has been two-thirds won. Now struggles in the Eastern districts are still in progress with advantage to the constitutionalists with Dr. Sun Yat-sen as the Generalissimo.

In examining some of the documents captured from Shen Hung-ying's headquarters at Yingtak recently, according to the *Yin Chiang Pao*, Tsen Chun-hsuan, a former viceroy and administrative director of the military government, is one of the accomplices in the present political intrigue of

TOURIST SHOPPING GUIDE

Mail Orders Promptly Attended

The Shanghai Lace House

HIP SENG Co.

21 Nanking Road

Designers and Manufacturers

LACES and ART EMBROIDERIES

QUALITY-without the penalty of a High Price

FURS & SILKS

LAOU KIU CHWANG

128P Nanking Road

WALK-OVER SHOES

for Men and Women

Footwear for all Occasions, possessing Style, Quality and Comfort

Walk-Over Shoe Store

24 Nanking Road, Shanghai

BEST FOR SILKS

LAOU KIU LUEN

P424 Nanking Road

CHINA HANDWORK CO.

Drawn-work, Embroidery, Silk Goods, Laces, Mandarin Costumes, Novelties

17 Nanking Road

(next to Watson's Dispensary)

FIRST IN PHOTOGRAPHY

Supplies, Developing Printing, Enlarging and Portraiture

BURR PHOTO CO.

9 Broadway

Opposite Astor House

SCENIC Cards & Books

Famous

Chinese drawings and Writings Best in the Orient.

Commercial Press, Ltd.

C 453 Honan Road

RUGS

CHINESE CARPET & RUG FACTORY, LTD.

88 Broadway, Shanghai.

JEWELRY & CURIOS

Jades, Porcelains, Amber, Ivory, etc., etc.

TUCK CHANG & CO.

1285 Broadway

THE CHOCOLATE SHOP

for

Candies, Pastry and Refreshment

36 Nanking Road

FILMS DEVELOPED

FREE We Charge for Printing Only

YOUNG PHOTO CO.

P528 Nanking Road

Color Cross-stitch, Embroidery, Swatow Drawn-work, Laces and Beads

CHI CHANG CO.

1297 Broadway

BOOKS ON

CHINA

Technical, Business, Fiction

CHINESE AMERICAN Publishing Company

25 Nanking Road, Shanghai

RICHTERMAN'S

Exceptional Bargains in Jewelry, Antiques, Furs, etc.

2 Nanking Road

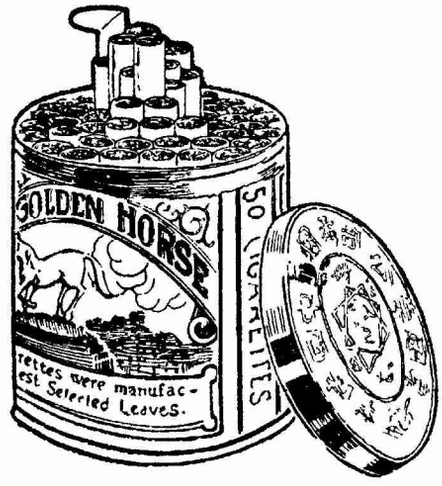
Goods Taken for Sale on Commission

HAND-MADE DRAWN-WORK LACES, EMBROIDERIES

SENG CHUN & CO.

A1295 Broadway

金馬香煙



Don't you ever like to get a

Best Cigarette?

Why not have one

"GOLDEN HORSE"

TO-DAY?

金馬香煙

25-022

Peking against Kwangtung, while he is outwardly posting himself as having settled their different views with Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Mr. Tsen, in wiring Shen recommending his son, Tsen Tze-kwang, as director of the Kwangtung Mint, assured Shen of his support and influence in getting Peking to issue all the necessary mandates to assist Shen in his movements.

In the last few months according to the local ship-owners association, more than 250 steamers and launches have been commandeered by military authorities or pirated by unauthorized troops either for legitimate military transportation or for smuggling undertaken by bandit-troops. To prevent frequent seizure by bandit-troops, more than 150 Cantonese small vessels have gone under foreign flags. To remedy the condition, the Generalissimo, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, has ordered that, hereafter, only the General Headquarters may commandeer vessels for public service and that all vessels chartered for transportation will be properly compensated.

H. W.

Canton, May 19, 1923.

Bandits' Captives Take Lead in Negotiations for Release

(The Week in the Far East: Covering the period from Thursday, May 24, to Wednesday, May 30.)

Twelve foreigners and many more Chinese captured by bandits at 2 A. M. on May 6 when the Tientsin-Pukow night express was derailed and looted at Lincheng on the border of Shantung province, are still in the hands of the bandits at the end of the fourth week, despite the variety of efforts put forth for their release. The most hopeful development towards the captives' release in the entire month of negotiations came on May 24 when the captives themselves assumed the leading role in the hitherto futile negotiating between the bandits and Chinese and foreign officials. One definite accomplishment of the captives' parleying was the release of the two oldest men amongst them, Major Robert Allen and William Smith, on May 30.

On May 24, J. B. Powell called a meeting of the foreign and English-speaking Chinese captives, at which it was agreed that, unless immediate steps were taken for their release, they would put their lives at stake by calling on the foreign powers to come with force to end their captivity. This resolution was put to the bandit chiefs as an ultimatum, with the result that the following day Powell was sent to relief headquarters at Tsaochwang with the bandits' terms. He was released on but 24 hours' parole.

The bandits' terms were:

"1. To have all the soldiers in this neighborhood withdrawn to their original quarters.

"2. Orders have been given to all bandits not to loot, but the Government has to see that all of them get means of subsistence regularly (presumably pending their enrolment in the army).

"3. There are altogether 10,000 bandits in the district (originally the figures were 3,000, then 6,000, then 8,000 and now 10,000) and they wish to be formed into four mixed brigades to be controlled by the Central government, and not by any provincial authority. The Central government has to see that they are all adequately armed.

"4. The Central government has to give them six months' pay in advance and in addition to make up their arrears of pay not exceeding six months' pay.

"5. As soon as the demands are agreed to by the government as agreement is to be drawn up between the Central government and the bandit chiefs, to be signed by a representative of the Diplomatic Corps, who is to act as guarantor."

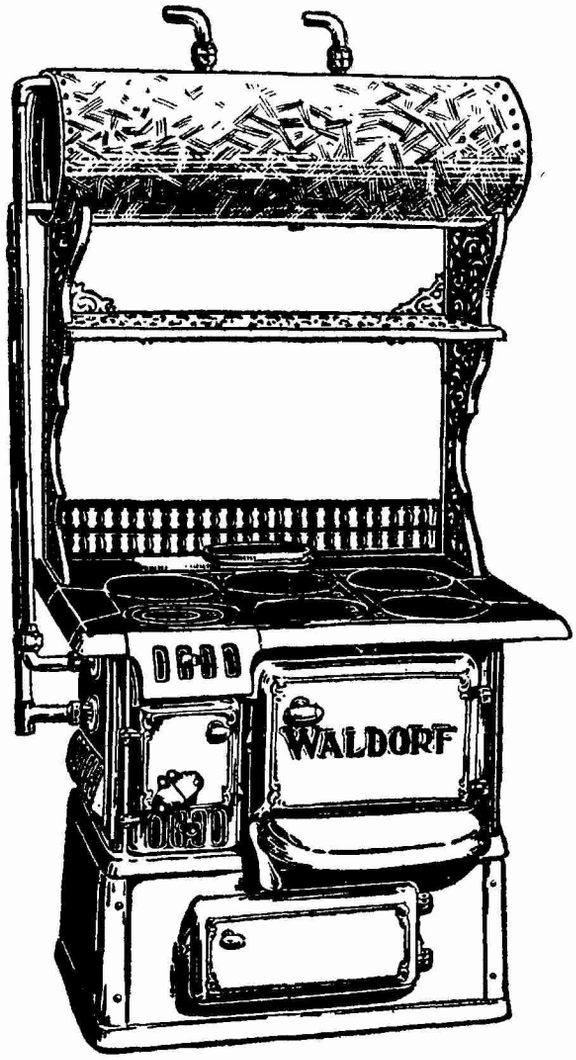
In the meantime, the foreign diplomatic officials at Peking had informed the Chinese government that, inasmuch as their request for the withdrawal of Chinese troops from the bandit area had not been complied with, they assumed no responsibility for the captives' safety but would hold high Chinese officials personally responsible for the captives' prompt release and their safety.

General Tien, military commander of Shantung province, was reported the following day to have secured a free hand in dealing with the bandits. At any rate, immediately after Powell's return to the bandit camp on May 25, the Chinese troops began closing in on the bandits and firing opened. Two observation airplanes arrived at Tsaochwang, further giving the impression that parleying was at an end and that force was to be used.

The Chinese officials regarded the terms brought out by Powell as impossible, though they sent back by him counter-proposals.

Southard Robertson Co's

STOVES



"Waldorf" Ranges

Fitted for Coal or Wood fuel as preferred.

Horizontal or Vertical Boiler Attachments.

Call and see our complete line of cooking Ranges.

M&Co. **MUSTARD & CO.** M&Co.

22 Museum Road, Shanghai.
Sole Agents for China, Hongkong and Macao.
Branches—Hongkong, Canton, Hankow, Tientsin, Harbin.

25-023

Asia Banking Corporation

美國友華銀行

Capital, Fully Paid.....G. $4,000,000

An American bank rendering complete service for trade with the Orient and all other parts of the world

HEAD OFFICE: 35 Broadway, NEW YORK

HEAD OFFICE FOR THE ORIENT

SHANGHAI

G. A. TISDALL, *General Manager in the Orient*

R. BUCHAN, *Manager*

Corner of Kiukiang & Kiangse Roads

Telephone Central 1324

This Bank is a depository of the United States Government and is therefore prepared to cash *unregistered* War Savings Certificates of the 1918 Series.

BRANCHES

SHANGHAI	HANKOW	YOKOHAMA
CANTON	MANILA	TIENTSIN
HONGKONG	PEKING	SAN FRANCISCO

FREYN, BRASSERT and COMPANY

Consulting and Construction Engineers

Blast Furnace Plants
Steel Works
Rolling Mills
Power Plants
Raw Material Investigation
Appraisals and Reporting

Head Office: CHICAGO, U. S. A.
Cable: FREYN, Chicago

FREYN BRASSERT & COMPANY — CONSULTING & CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERS

London Office: 38 Victoria St., Westminster
Cable: VILVALLE, London

25-024

On Sunday evening, J. B. Powell again appeared in the bandit camp with modified terms from the bandits. The following report of the second mission was related by Larry Lehrbas in the *China Press*:

"The bandits, evidently impressed with the willingness of the officials to talk terms, sent two chief secretaries from their foreign office with Powell on his second trip. They were Liu Yuking and Chi Chen-chiang, two bandits of the higher type, Chi being a former battalion commander under General Feng, the Christian General.

"As soon as the delegation arrived at the station they went into conference with the Co-Director of Military Affairs and other officials.

"The Co-Director—who is also the Vice-Tuchun of the province—began the proceedings with a little speech that set the bandits at their ease from the first.

"'The first thing we all want to do,' he said, 'is to forget about face. I have lost face. You have lost face. China has lost face. We have all lost so much face that there isn't any left. The thing we must do now is to agree on terms that will allow the release of the foreigners. It has to be settled as a family matter between us here.'

"The negotiations that are now under way deal entirely with the five demands submitted by the bandits. Their first demand has already been partially met. The bandits insisted that the troops besieging Paotzuku be removed and the Tuchun, to a certain extent, has already met their demands. The Tuchun, however, has refused to withdraw the troops entirely as he is fearful that the bandits might slip through and go into the Taishan Mountains with their loot and captives unless they were closely watched. Consequently he has merely enlarged the circle of troops around the mountain so that although all hostilities have ceased and the bandits and troops are nowhere in contact with each other, the outlaws are still hemmed in.

"The second demand for the forming of four brigades of troops is one of the most important points to be settled. The bandits originally demanded only two brigades of troops. When the negotiations were resumed they raised the ante to four brigades, evidently under the impetus of an idea of letting their bandit friends in the surrounding provinces in on a good thing. They claimed 10,000 bandits under arms under the leadership of Sun Mei-yao, but investigation from both foreign and Chinese sources has shown that they have not more than 2,000 men at the most at Paotzuku. The government's first reply to this demand was that they would count every rifle a soldier and form as many brigades as necessary. Now, however, they have countered with a proposition to take, at least, 1,000 men into the army and as many others as can furnish rifles or revolvers as enlistment papers. One of the first things the present negotiators will have to agree on is the exact number of bandits who will become soldiers.

"The bandits also submitted a demand for six months' back pay and six months pay in advance—the same thing as asking for $1,000,000 ransom. In the counter terms the government has offered to pay the men six months' back pay and also to give them one month's pay in advance. The second important point they must agree on therefore is the exact amount of money the bandits are to receive.

"The last demand of the bandits was that the agreement finally reached should be signed by foreigners gentry and merchants. Just who the foreigners are to be has not as yet been signified by the gentlemen on the hills and that point will probably call for considerable discussion among the consular officials here and the Legations in Peking."

J. B. Powell came out for the third time from the bandit camp on May 29, informing the press that he was hopeful of bringing about a settlement. Reports also contained the information that a bombing plane had reached Tsaochwang, and that the Chinese troops were beginning to close in further on the bandits. However, up to May 30, nothing more serious than minor skirmishes had taken place.

Local Chinese gentry resident in the vicinity of Pao Tzu Ku have shown their willingness to co-operate. When all other negotiations had broken down they sent two members into the hills to talk business with the bandit leaders and offer their property in this district as a guarantee that any terms mutually agreed upon would be kept. If the terms were violated their property, of course would be forfeited to the bandits. It is assured that the merchants will sign under the same conditions.

The two delegates were greeted by the bandits with shots which pierced their clothing, but they fortunately succeeded in reaching the bandit chiefs alive and got away from the camp safely.

ADVERTISING IN THE INTERIOR

We offer a service whereby your sales message can be carried to any part of China, at half the cost of any other medium. Made of strong galvanized iron sheet, size 31 x 43,"

ONE SHEET PAINTED BULLETINS

placed in vital locations in the towns and villages of the interior will bring you results. The expense of printing posters is eliminated. Designs may be changed if desired.

PERMANENT and ECONOMICAL

THE ORIENTAL PRESS

ADVERTISING DEPT.

113 Avenue Edward VII.

It's Quiet—It's a Remington

The new Remington Quiet 12 has every advantage for which the Remington is famous—strength, durability, simplicity, the "natural touch,"—plus the priceless feature of quiet operation.

Many refinements of construction have hushed the old, familiar typewriter noises.

This new Remington pleases both the executive and the operator. It relieves the executive from disturbing clatter. And it enables the operator to turn out clean-cut, beautiful work, with ease and speed, and the minimum of effort. This not only pleases her but scores with the "boss."

Demonstrations will be given gladly or illustrated folder will be mailed on request.

The Remington Quiet 12 speaks only in a whisper, but will be heard around the world.

MUSTARD & COMPANY

Sole Distributors

SHANGHAI TIENTSIN HANKOW
HONGKONG CANTON

The New Model 712

Remington Typewriter Company

374 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Branches Everywhere

25-025

ASIA DEVELOPMENT CO., LIMITED.

亞洲建業公司

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

SHANGHAI, CHINA
3 Canton Road, 6th floor
Tel: Central 6316

CONSTRUCTORS OF—

Railways, Port Developments, Electric Railways, Tramlines, Buildings, Industrial Plants, Power Plants, Waterworks, Bridges, Foundations and general developments of all kinds.

The Ault & Wiborg China Co.

37 Canton Road, Shanghai

Factories & Headquarters in Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.

Established 1878

MANUFACTURERS OF

Printing & Lithographic Inks
Dry Colors
Aniline Dyes
Enamels, Paints & Varnishes
Typewriter Ribbons & Carbon Papers
Writing Fluids

DEALERS IN

Printing & Lithographic Machinery of every description
Papers of all kinds
Headquarters in China for supplying every need of Lithographic or Printing shops
Foreign experts in all above lines will give you advice at anytime without obligation on your part.

Branch houses carrying stocks at Canton, Hongkong, Hankow, Tientsin and Manila.

During these negotiations various reports from the captives indicated that the foreign captives were still in good health and tolerably comfortable, excepting U. S. Army Majors Allen and Pinger and Lee Solomon, who were quartered on the summit of Pao Tzu Ku, in vile and unsanitary conditions. G.D. Musso's health continued dangerous for his life, and Powell reported that Smith, a Britisher travelling in China for his health, was breaking under the strain and should be released immediately, which was done May 30.

On May 27. Dr. Mertens, Commander Musso's personal physician from Shanghai, returned from the bandit camp just before midnight after his third trip to the robber nest at Paotzuku.

Dr. Mertens did not see Majors Allen and Pinger and Lee Solomon, but reported that all the other captives were in good health and spirits but, of course, chafing under their continued imprisonment. Commander Musso's condition, he said, was unchanged, but he still needed hospital attention.

Dr. W. L. New, the Chinese surgeon, returned to Shanghai from Tsaochuang May 29 and reported that his staff, headed by Drs. Nieh and Tsiao, had entered Paotzuku to look after the captives.

The Chinese Red Cross Society decided to send a medical corps to Tsaochuang and Lincheng to take care of the captives.

Carl Crow, in charge for the American Chamber of Commerce (Shanghai) and the American Red Cross in supplying the captives with everything possible for their comfort, continued at his post in Tsaochwang, till May 29, bringing many appreciative testimonials from the captives as to the efficiency with which he was supplying their needs.

The Chinese captives, excepting for a few English-speaking men who were quartered with the foreigners in the role of interpreters, were reported to be faring very badly, the bandits stealing much of the supplies sent them and treating them brutally in other ways.

Chinese firms and organizations sent considerable quantities of food and clothing to the relief of their captive countrymen. The *Shun Pao*, a leading Chinese newspaper of Shanghai, sent the following on Sundav, May 27:

100 pieces cotton bed-clothing
100 suits cotton-cloth underwear and pants
100 tins tinned meats and vegetables
200 lb. soda biscuits
2 cases assorted patent medicines
20 doz. towels
50 lb. biscuits (contributed by M. Y. San & Co.)
100 umbrellas
100 pairs of shoes, assorted sizes.

Y. F. Kwei, general manager of the China Express Co., notified the "*Shun Pao*" that the transportation of the whole consignment was effected by his company without any charge.

Arrangements have also been made for the purchase of rice and water and Chinese loaves at Hsuchoufu, whence these supplies will be rushed to Tsaochuang.

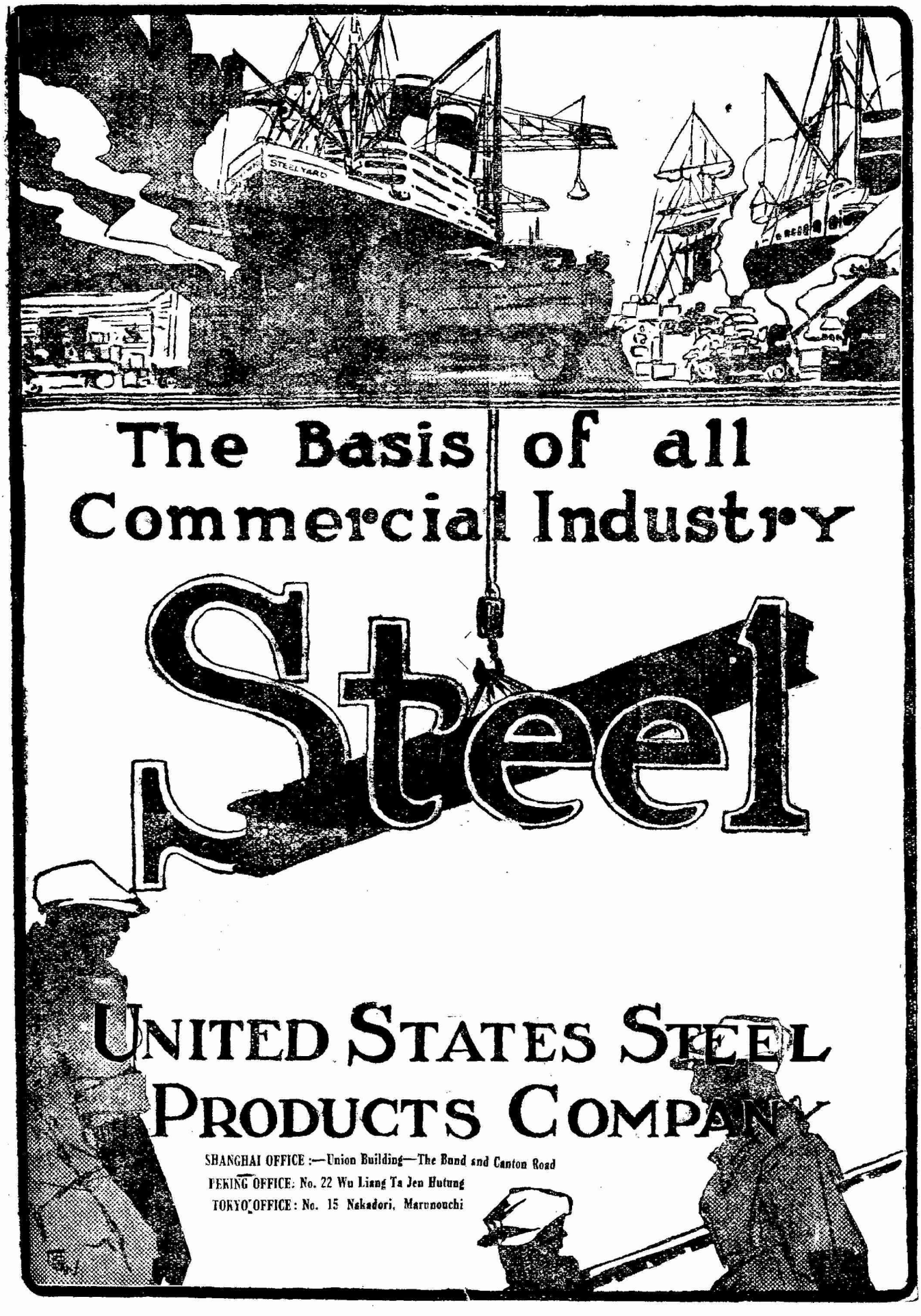
With the exception of the foreign diplomats' placing of responsibility for the captives release and safety squarely on the Chinese government and its high officials personally, no publicity was given to other actions taken by them nor was the tenor of their reports and recommendations to their home governments nor the attitude of the latter made public The diplomatic corps announced the appointment on May 26 of an International Commission to proceed to Tsaochuang to investigate and report on the military situation.

The Commission is composed of General Connor, Commanding the American troops in China, Colonel Sautel, Commanding the French troops in North China, Colonel Uyeno, representing the General in Command of the Japanese troops in China, Lt. Colonel Orpen-Palmer, the British Military Attache, and Commdt. Jachino the Italian Naval Attache.

The Corps requested the Chinese government to appoint a military officer to accompany the Commission and to instruct the authorities to give the Commission every facility.

On May 29, the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce received the following telegram from the doyen of the diplomatic corps in Peking:

"Following for Chairman Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce. Dean of the Diplomatic Body begs to acknowledge receipt of the message of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce and to express to the Chairman and Merchants his sympathy with the feeling which the Lincheng outrage has aroused in a body representing all the important


STEELYARD
The Basis of all
Commercial Industry
Steel
UNITED STATES STEEL
PRODUCTS COMPANY
SHANGHAI OFFICE :—Union Building—The Bund and Canton Road
PEKING OFFICE: No. 22 Wu Liang Ta Jen Hutung
TOKYO OFFICE: No. 15 Nakadori, Marunouchi

TYRES: Auto, Truck, Cycle, Ricksha

Motor Top Fabrics
Insulated Wire Cables
Rubber Flooring
Rubber Thread

MECHANICAL RUBBER GOODS

Belting—Hose—Packing—Mattings—Molded Specialties

FOOTWEAR

KEDS—RUBBERS OVERSHOES—FELT SLIPPERS

Drug Sundries	*Athletic Goods*	*Clothing*
Water Bottles	Golf Balls	Raincoats
Face Bags	Football Bladders	
Bathing Caps	Sporting Boots	Fabrics
Gloves	Athletic Shoes	

U. S. Rubber Export Co., Ltd.

3 Canton Road

Cable Address—RUBEXPORT Tel. C. 1870
Shanghai.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

"Sunshine Belt"

Trans-Pacific Service

San Francisco—Honolulu—Yokohama—Kobe
Shanghai—Manila—Hongkong

New palatial steamers—

"PRESIDENT CLEVELAND"
"PRESIDENT WILSON"
"PRESIDENT LINCOLN"
"PRESIDENT TAFT"
"PRESIDENT PIERCE"

Displacement 21,167 tons, length 535 feet, beam 72 feet.

SAILINGS EVERY 14 DAYS

For information regarding freight or passage apply to company's agents at all ports or to Thos. Cook & Son or American Express Co.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company

Managing Agents U. S. Shipping Board

B. C. Haile—General Agent

1B Nanking Road Tel. C. 5056-5057

Shanghai

Cable address—SOLANO

25-028

Foreign Commercial interests centered in Shanghai. He has taken due note of the views of the Chamber and begs to assure the Chairman and members that he has little doubt that the powers represented at the Washington Conference will consider the measures necessary to guarantee the safety of the lives and property of their nationals in China and will take such steps as may appear to them desirable and practicable to prevent the recurrence of any similar outrage and to remedy the state of things which has rendered such an incident possible."

Foreign organizations and individuals throughout China, freely expressed their sentiments to the ministers in Peking and direct to their home governments.

The following telegram was sent by the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce to the Doyen of the Diplomatic Body at Peking;

"The Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce expresses abhorrence at the dasterdly outrage perpetrated at Lincheng and humbly presents views as follows:—Committee desires to emphasize China's complete disregard of liberal treatment by the Powers at Washington Conference which is looked upon by Chinese officials as sign of weakness. That in view of recent attack on Pukow-Tientsin express the various agreements made at Washington Conference be suspended until a general settlement of the present chaotic conditions, both financial and military, has been arranged to entire satisfaction of the Powers. Responsibility to be attached to Tsao Kun and Shantung Tuchun. If necessary international garrisons at Treaty Ports and at agreed points on the main trunk lines to support demands by Powers. That foreign Settlements and Concessions should no longer be used as an asylum for political agitators.—Pearce, Chairman."

A telegram was despatched to the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Rome by the Italian Chamber of Commerce Shanghai, in the following terms:—

"For two weeks Chinese Government unable to obtain release Musso and other foreigners. Situation worse. It is necessary to give Minister at Peking unconditional support to obtain immediate solution, avoiding possible catastrophe and loss national and foreign prestige."

Three important decisions were made by the Disarmament Committee of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce at its regular weekly meeting. The committee will organize a special committee of the chamber to do relief work in Tsaochuang and if necessary negotiate with the bandits for the release of the captives. A telegram will be despatched by the committee to ask the Peking government to deal with the authorities responsible for the outrage and delegates will be sent to the various provinces to organize a strong, representative, national body to deliberate over the general questions of banditry, disarmament and other national problems.

The decisions were made after a lengthy discussion. While the members were unanimous in favoring immediate action for the release of Chinese and foreign captives alike, some advocated the overthrow of the present administration and the substitution of a people's commission to deal with the bandits.

The majority, however, believed that nothing should be done to embarrass the government for the present as it was thought that any disruption of the administration at this critical moment would invite foreign intervention and encourage banditry throughout the country. It was pointed out that if Tuchun Tien Chung-yu of Shantung is thrown out of office, his 15,000 troops will become bandits.

The telegram dispatched by the Chinese Chamber read:

"Half a month has elapsed since the Lincheng affair. The Chinese and foreign passengers held as captives are still detained in the bandits' den amidst trying circumstances of a very pathetic nature, although a very small number of the passengers have made their escape. We learn that the special delegates have returned or are *en route* to Peking, and the matter of effecting the release of the captives has been neglected. Although the question of saving the dignity of the government is claiming attention, the question of rescuing the lives of the Chinese and foreign passengers has been treated in a negligent manner. The inhabitants of this city are indignant over this state of things, and you are earnestly besought to devise expeditious measures for the safe rescue of the victims from their dangerous environment, for if the right decision is not reached at the decisive moment, the results will be disastrous to the country and to the people."

A mass meeting of the foreign residents of Hankow on May 25 adopted a resolution urging the foreign governments to insist that the Chinese government shall withdraw its troops and officials from Lincheng, that the Foreign Legations shall take up direct negotiations with the bandits for the immediate release of the captives, holding the Chinese

THE
KEARNY CO.

FULLER'S PAINTS
None better made

Blair-Raas Hats & Millinery

Fresh fruits from America & Canada

High grade canned goods

Stock Carried

Fifth Floor, Glen Line Building
2 Peking Road

Cable address "KEARNY"
Telephone C. 5558

The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.

(Member of the Shanghai Bankers' Association)
HEAD OFFICE: 9 Ningpo Road

Capital .....$ 2,500,000.00
Reserve .....$ 450,000.00

Every description of modern banking and exchange business transacted—Personal, National and International.

Branches and Agencies throughout China.

CORRESPONDENTS ABROAD:

New York City	London	Berlin
San Francisco	Amsterdam	Hamburg
Chicago	Melbourne	Paris
Seattle	Brussels	Tokyo
Honolulu	Auckland	Kobe
Manila	Zurich	Osaka
Singapore	Penang	

Cable Address: "COMSAVBANK"

TELEPHONES:
Central 4522, 4523 & 4524, General Office
Central 4532, Foreign Dept. Manager's Office
Central 3251, General Manager's Office

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager

Government responsible for the liability incurred in settlement, and also that the foreign Legations insist that the Chinese government punish the authorities who permitted the outrage to occur in the district under their control.

The meeting approved the suggestion put forward for the guarding of trunk railways by gendarmerie with foreign officers and recommended that it should immediately be adopted.

With regard to Chikungshan and Kuling, the meeting urged the continued presence of big warships at Hankow and Kiukiang.

The meeting finally urged that the foreign representatives should notify the governments of the possibility, if not the probability, of foreign armed intervention on an extensive scale being required in the near future.

With the support of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce, a mass meeting was called to take place at the Town Hall on June 1, and various commercial and social organizations signified that they would lend their support to the meeting. Among these is the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce—representing practically all foreign interests in Shanghai—the committee of which has expressed its hearty approval or the project and has promised entire moral support.

The meeting was to be presided over by Sir Skinner Turner and a resolution put before the meeting by Sir Edward Pearce, was to be seconded by J. Harold Dollar and supported in a speech by A. Brooke-Smith while other prominent citizens, heads of firms and organizations will occupy the platform.

The text of the resolution follows:

"That this meeting, representative of the whole foreign community of Shanghai, desires to place on record its profound horror at the outrage recently committed at Lincheng and at the increasing lawlessness and misrule of which Lincheng is the culmination. And this meeting respectfully calls the attention of the Diplomatic Body in Peking to this public and united expression of feeling, in the hope and with the intention that it may strengthen their Excellencies' hands in making such representations to their respective governments as they may deem necessary, to secure the speedy release of the captives now in the bandit hands and to bring the Central and Provincial authorities of China to a lasting sense of their responsibility for the restoration of order, the observance of treaty rights and the welfare of the great and friendly Chinese people."

A preparatory meeting to plan for the holding of a Chinese mass meeting to protest against the Lincheng outrage was held at the National Salvation Association at Nanyang Bridge, May 30.

The meeting will be held on June 3, probably at the Public Recreation Grounds, West Gate.

Editorial opinion in papers throughout the Far East was focused for the most part on the Lincheng bandit outrage, and followed much the tenor of the previous weeks, all editors chafing at the delay in negotiations with some demanding foreign intervention and others notably, Chinese and Japanese, objecting to such a step.

Other news of the Far East during the week under review, in view of the Shantung bandit crisis, received much less attention than its importance might otherwise have given it.

In China, disorderly outbreaks of bandits and fighting in various parts of the country, were reported. An attempt by bandits to derail a train on the Peking-Hankow railway line was repulsed by government troops. Brigands were active in Honan and Chihli, and reports from Manchuria state that a band of 100 threatened the town of Santaokow, demanding $6000 from the villagers. Other parties were terrorizing Chapikow and Hunchun, and lumber companies operating in Manchuria. In the South a boatload of kerosene belonging to the Texas Oil Co. was seized by pirates near Canton. A landing party from the U. S. S. Helena was sent in pursuit of the gang.

Sun Yat-sen's troops in South China had minor fights and continued to make progress toward gaining control of the southern provinces.

Financial difficulties have occupied the Peking government cabinet during the week past. The following report came from *Reuters* on May 26:

"Mr. Chang Ying-hua is reported to have informed the Cabinet toda, that he is strongly in favour of Sir Francis Aglen's Domestic Loan consolidation policy, but he suggests that a small portion of the Customs surplus should be devoted to the payment of the arrears of interest on the $96,000,000 Loan.

"Mr. Chang Ying-hua proposed to the Cabinet to-day to float a $20,000,000 loan called the Twelfth Year Short Term Customs Revenue Loan, to be an eight percent loan secured on the increased Customs duties.

"It is understood that the Cabinet agreed to the proposals but apparently Parliamentary consent must be secured before the loan can be floated.

"It is understood that the term of repayment of the Twelfth Year Loan would be six years, amortization commencing from January next. The security would be the Customs revenue derivable from the actual five per cent, tariff. The Chinese Banking group would be entrusted with its flotation."

The proposal is that the first five millions will repay the Marconi, Vickers and American loans; the second five will consist of cash to the government, with a subsequent ten millions cash to the government.

On Saturday, May 26, the Far Eastern Olympic Games were concluded at Osaka, Japan.

Out of the seven Championships Japan won three, namely, track and field, swimming and tennis; the Philippines also won three, basketball, volleyball and baseball, while China secured the football championship.

The distribution of prizes took place at the Public Hall.

The Emperor's Trophy was awarded to Japan.

The Chinese Minister's trophy was awarded to the Chinese football team.

The Japanese Foreign Minister's trophy was awarded to the Japanese tennis players.

Baron Fujita's trophy was awarded to the Filipino basketball team and the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce's trophy was awarded to the Filipino baseball players.

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton:—During the early part of the week it looked as if cotton was absolutely of no intrinsic value, and the market was pounded down by disgusted Bulls and elated Bears until every month was well under six mace with confident predictions of a further decline in the near future. With the completion of their short selling, however, the market strengthened in sympathy with the rise in mid-Americans and Indians and the impossibility to enlist farmers' support of any consequence.

Aside from the speculative features, the chief developments of the week have been the further heavy rains and cold winds in this Province, Chekiang, Shantung, Chili and the Valley. Shansi, and Shensi provinces, however report conditions favorable.

While it is a little too early to forecast with any degree of accuracy, we think for the present the Bull side of the market will offer the best basis for operations and if any temporary weakness should develop in the speculative markets, we think that advantage should be taken of such moments to buy.

Yarn:—During the past week there has been no change in the fundamental conditions of the yarn market. Fluctuations were within narrow limits and ended with a steady tendency at the close of the week. Some 9 to 10,000 bales of local spinnings have been booked for export to Szechuen, Tsingtao, Chefoo, Wuhu, Kiangse, Fukien and Canton and over 4,000 bales direct business with the mills has been recorded.

Liverpool, May 24, 1923.

Liverpool Market:—

Middling American, Spot		15.50	Pence
,, ,,	July	14.34	,,
,, ,,	October	13.14	,,

Market:—*Steady.*

New York, May 24, 1923.

New York Market:—

July	27.05	Cents
October	24.78	,,
December	24.30	,,
January	23.96	,,
March	23.85	,,
Spot	28.55	,,

Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, May 23, 1923.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. May	Rps. 526	per Khandy.
Fully Good Bengal, May	,, 415	,, ,,

Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Spot	Tls.	39.50
Shanghai, Spot	,,	37.00
M-ginned, Spot	,,	37.00
Taichong, Spot	,,	38.00
Shensi, No. 1 Spot	,,	39.00

Market:—*Steady*

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, May 23rd, 1923.

By Maitland, Heaton and Erand

Exchange:—After slight fluctuations the London price of silver at 32 1/16 d. is 1/8 d. lower than last week. The quotation for forward delivery is 32 5/16 d. Our official quotation for T/T on London at 3/2d. is 1/8 d. down since our last circular. Exchange business in connection with "Imports" and "Exports" has again been slack. The open market has been maintained at rates ruling from 1/8 d to 3/8 d. above official quotations, but we close easy with 3/2 5/8 d. offering for T/T on London and 74 3/8 for T/T on America.

Our stock of sycee shows a decrease of Tls. 1,647,000. There is due to arrive to-day silver value Tls. 2,300,000 and a further Tls. 2,200,000 about 6th June with Tls. 600,000 about 20th June. Of the stocks in Shanghai the Chinese Banks are reported to hold Tls. 6,300,000 and Dollars 24,750,000 as against respectively Tls. 6,620,000 and Dollars 19,400,000 at this time last year. About $5,000,000 left for the cocoon district as usual at this time of the year.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ....Tls. 22,457,000 a decrease of Tls. 1,647,000.

Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 36,560,000 a decrease of $ 5,050,000.

Estimated value Tls. 48,780,000 as against Tls. 50,255,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for April	Thursday May 17	Friday May 18	Saturday May 19	Monday May 21	Tuesday May 22	Wednes, May 23
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/1.791	3/2	3/2	3/2		3/2	3/2
D/Dfts. ,,	—	3/2 1/8	3/2 1/8	3/2 1/8		3/2 1/8	3/2 1/8
4m/s ,,	—	3/2 1/4	3/2 1/4	3/2 1/4		3/2 1/4	3/2 1/4
T/T India	233.750	235 1/2	235 1/2	235 1/2		235 1/2	235 1/2
T/T France	1,103.125	1100	1100	1100		1100	1105
T/T N Y.	73.364	73 1/4	73 1/4	73 1/4		73 1/2	73 1/2
T/T H'kong	73 937	74	74	74		74	74
T/T Japan	66.494	67	67	67		67	67
T/T Batavia	189.500	190 1/2	190 1/2	190 1/2		190 1/2	190 1/2
T/T Straits	74.666	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4		74 1/4	74 1/4
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	3/3.791	3/4	3/4	3/4		3/4	3/4
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/4 1/4	3/4 1/4	3/4 1/4		3/4 1/4	3/4 1/4
6 m/s ,, D/P	3/4.291	3/4 1/2	3/4 1/2	3/4 1/2		3/4 1/2	3/4 1/2
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,153.125	1150	1150	1150		1150	1155
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	77.260	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2		77 1/2	77 1/2
4m/s ,, Docs	—	77 3/4	77 3/4	77 3/4		78	78

BANK HOLIDAY

Based on Bar Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling	May 17	May 18	May 19	May 21	May 22	May 23
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	32 1/16	32 1/16	32 1/8		32 1/2	32 1/16
‡N. Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $. 66 1/4	G. $. 66 1/4	G. $. 66 1/2		G. $. 66 3/4	G. $. 66 7/8
Shanghai Price of GoldBars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 318 20	Tls. 319 00	Tls 317 1		Tls. 316 00	Tls. 317 20
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.)999 touch)	111 00	111 00	111 00		111 00	111 00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.4875	72.5125	72.5125		72.375	72.3375
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	3%	3 1/2%	2 1/2%		4 1/2%	5 1/2%
*Closing Price in London **for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previousday						

BANK HOLIDAY

Bank of England rate of discount		3%	
Bank of France rate of discount			
London open Market of rate	Dis. 3 m/s.	2 1/16 %	
,,	,, 4	2 1/16 %	
,,	,, 6	2 1/4 %	

London on Paris	T/T	69.71
London on Germany	T/T	257.500
New York on London	T/T	463 1/16
Bombay on London	T/T	1/4 1/16
Hongkong on ,,	T/T	2/4 1/8
Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T	2/1 5/16

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

May 24. Stanley Baldwin is appointed to succeed Bonar Law as Britain's new Premier, according to London press despatch.——Contracts are completed for laying of direct London-New York cable with capacity double that of any existing cable.—The huge discrepancy between French and German calculations with regard to latter's payments shows that Germany claims she paid 45,000,000,000 gold marks since Armistice and French figures show 5,837,500,000 gold marks in specie up to December 31.——Thirty-two bodies are recovered from River Rio Grande near Mexico City, believed to be Italians, who were murdered and robbed on May 5, while attempting to enter United States.

May 25. Further friendly note is sent by Soviet government to Great Britain which concedes most of Great Britain's demands.——British Bank of Foreign Trade announces meeting of noteholders of Chinese government 8 percent sterling treasury bills and notes, now in default on May 28, in London, according to report.——The Pope at Rome creates two new Cardinals, according to Rome report.

May 26. London report says most of principal present Ministers accept office in new Cabinet, including Duke of Devon Shire, Secretary of State for the Colonies.——The enforcement of the regulations with regard to transportation of liquor in American waters is deferred, according to Washington report.——Serious Communist disturbances occur in the Ruhr district which result in many fatalities there is also a scheme to secure French intervention, according to London report.

May 28. Two million miners are effected in the Ruhr district owing to conflicts occurring between strikers and the unemployed, according to Paris despatch.——Although there is some doubt whether the Angora Assembly will ratify the Turco-Greek Agreement it has been received with general satisfaction in Constantinople and Ismet Pasha is hopeful the Lausanne Peace Treaty will be signed within a week.

May 30. House of Commons in London resumes session with new Premier, Stanley Baldwin enthusiastically greeted.——A captured copy of a message from De Valera to Dublin Irregulars re-affirms the decision to abandon armed resistance, according to Dublin report.——Monthly report of U. S. Federal Reserve Board states volume of production trade has continued although there was a slackening of trade in April and May still not enough to threaten prosperity.

EATON'S
HIGHLAND
LINEN

$1.50 to $2.50 each

Crane's
Linen Lawn

$2.00 to $3.30 each

Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd.

30 North Szechuen Road
Shanghai

107 Victoria Road
Tientsin

New Books and Publications

Some Books for Children

Kari! The Elephant, By Dhan Gopal Mykeyi. New York: E. P. Dutton and Company: 1922.

This is a bright, amusing story of an Elephant and a Monkey written for young readers. The habits of the elephant are graphically painted, and the description of the holy city of Benaras is very real. The jungle scenes are interesting and exciting, and the little morals that are woven in the narrative here and there are very useful. The book contains a number of nice illustrations which must be amusing to juvenile readers.

Verotchka's Tales, By Maimin Siberiak, New York: E. P. Dutton and Company: 1922.

These little entertaining Russian tales translated into English are quite sentimental and interesting. They are indeed very good reading for children of eight or ten and the flower-language introduced in the tales is delightful. The story of a black-headed crow and a little yellow canary depicts the habits and nature of the birds so graphically that one feels he is in company of birds. The illustrations in the book should have been more artistic.

English Fairy-Tales, Retold by Flora Annie Steed, London: Macmillan and Co. Ltd: 1922.

These are high class tales written in excellent English suited equally to young readers and the grown up ones. Each story is quite different from the others, and there is not a single dull page in the book. 'Catskin'; 'The Wisemen of Gothem,' 'Tattercoats' are indeed observingly interesting; and teach many lessons indirectly. The Babes In The Wood, a tale in verse teaches the lesson, 'Yield to each his right' in a fascinating manner.

The colored illustrations are artistic and sure to please both young and old.

The Water Babies, by Charles Kingsley with 16 Illustrations in color by Warwick Goble (New Edition). Macmillan and Co., Ltd: London: 1922.

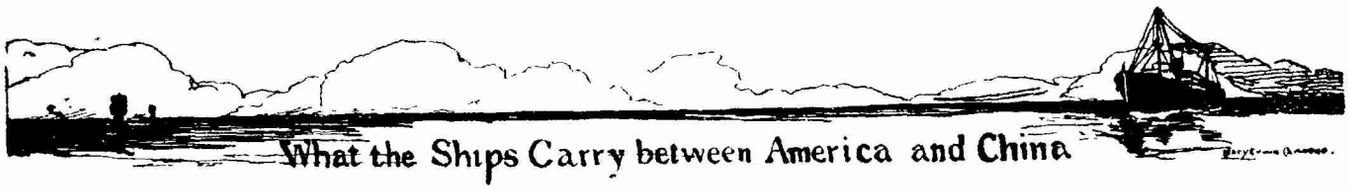
As long as there are children, of Anglo-Saxon descent at least, there will likely be ever new editions of Charles Kingsley's "Water Babies." The latest edition just to hand follows closely the style of volume which Macmillan Company have been printing for youngsters since 1910. The type is large and, therefore, easy for youthful readers, and Warwick Goble's several full page, colored illustrations are all studies for child imagination. A book for every child's library!

Gulliver's Travels with 100 Illustrations by Charles E. Brock. (Pocke Edition Reprinted) Macmillan and Co., Ltd: London: First Printed 1908.

Evidently to meet the constant demand of the many who still have the pleasure of reading "Gulliver's Travels" for the first time, Macmillan and Company have just put on the market a reprint of the pocket edition first issued by them in 1908. It is a handy little volume, copiously illustrated.

The Pinafore Pocket Story Book by Miriam Clark Potter. Illustrated by Sophia T. Balcom. E. P. Dutton and Co: New York: 1922.

A selection of the Pinafore stories and rhymes which first appeared in the *New York Evening Post*, as a juvenile feature, have now been published in book form. There are more than a hundred two and three page stories and rhymes intended for little ones in weary or restless moments. They are all clean, humorous stories, which the authoress hopes will prove a boon to both parents and children.



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Returns of the Shanghai Customs

(Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mills—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Apr. Tls. 1.22 equal Gold $)

S. S. President Lincoln, from U.S.A., April 25.

Printed Cotton Cretonnes	Yds	3,550
Copper Ingots	Pls.	841
Copper Sheets	,,	13
Iron Washers	,,	140
Steel, Bamboo	,,	1,635
Zinc Sheets	,,	1
Bleaching Powder	,,	250
Bones, Cow	,,	130
Butter	,,	31
Canned Fruits	,,	158
Cheese	,,	37
Coffee Beans	,,	121
Flour, Wheat	,,	1,688
Fruits, Dried	,,	61
Glycerine	,,	84
Ink, Printing	,,	253
Leather, Calf, Coloured	,,	4
Leather, Sole	,,	889
Macaroni	,,	27
Milk, Condensed	,,	72
Milk, Evaporated	,,	108
Oranges, Fresh	,,	247
Paper, Cardboard	,,	1,210
Paper, Strawboard	,,	463
Raisins	,,	866
Soda, Bicarbonate of	,,	84
Sugar, Cube	,,	113
Catsup	Doz.	520
Canned Fish	,,	880
Canned Fruits	,,	73
Canned Meats	,,	100
Canned Vegetables	,,	64
Hats	,,	56
Hosiery	,,	106
Underwear	,,	122
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	28,627
Lemons, Fresh	Pcs.	126,750
Cigarettes	Mille	50,500

Treasure:

Silver Bars	Hk. Tls.	806,103

S. S. West Faralon, from U.S.A., April 25.

Bones, Cow	Pls.	54
Pitch	,,	3,437
Oil, Kerosene, in cases	Galls.	100,000
Oil, Lubricating	,,	40,815
Turpentine, Mineral	,,	5,742

S. S. President Grant, from U. S. A., April 25.

Cotton Flannel:

White, 30 in. by 31 yd	Pcs.	69
Dyed, 30 in. by 31 yd.	,,	129
Bedsteads	,,	96
Motor-cars	,,	17
Cheese	Pls.	9
Flour, Wheat	,,	2,907
Milk, Evaporated	,,	48
Potatoes	,,	86
Wheat	,,	20,250
Hats	Doz.	15
Cigarettes	Mille	35,500
Treasure, Silver Bars	Hk. Tls	86,089

S. S. West O'Rowa, from U. S. A., April 26.

Timber:

Softwood, Ordinary

Sawn	Sup.ft.	645,306
Softwood Clear	Sup.ft.	11,552

S. S. Teucer, from U S.A., April 28.

Cotton, Canvas	Yds.	8,666
Cotton, Raw	Bls. 100	353
Iron Nails, Wire	,,	29
Iron Pipe Fittings	,,	18
Iron Plates	,,	294
Iron Wire Shorts	,,	1,110

Iron, Galvanized:

Hoops	,,	74
Plates, Plain	,,	1,237
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	1,350
Bronze Powder	,,	19
Cement	,,	750
Glucose	,,	683
Glycerine	,,	50
Ink, Printing	,,	69
Leadfoil and Tinfoil	,,	1,194
Oakum	,,	7
Packings, Unclassed	,,	3
Paper, Unclassed	,,	254
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	402
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	5
Motor-cars	Pcs.	3
Oilcloth	,,	4,100
Shoes	Pairs	258
Canned Meats	Doz.	480
Canned Vegetables	,,	94
Mirrors	,,	120
Buttons	Gross	2,100
Cigars	Mille	25
Cigarettes	Mille	62,500
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	500
Oil, Olive	,,	150
Oil Kerosene, in Cases	,,	1,051,060
Oil, Kerosene, in Bulk	Galls.	110,000
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	39,952

S. S. Empress of Australir, May 5.

To Reading.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:

White, Shanghai, Bls.

4	Pls.	4

To Scranton.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:

White, Shanghai, Bls.

15	Pls.	15.06

To Philadelphia.

Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	1.65
Intestines, Pig,' Salted	,,	15

To Darby.

Silk, Waste:

Other Ports, Bls. 32	,,	97.81

To Baltimore.

Straw Braid	,,	83

To Chicago.

Silk, Raw, Filature:

Wild other Ports, Bls.

130	,,	131

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:

White, other Ports, Bls. 70

	Pls.	70.47

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:

White, Shanghai, Bls.

25	,,	24.94

Silk, Raw, Filature:

Wild, other Ports, Bls.

309	,,	311.03
Silk, Pongees, Shantung	,,	17.39
Brassware	,,	15
Bristles	,,	17
Chinaware	,,	231
Egg, Albumen, Dried	,,	126
Hair, Human	,,	171
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	156
Straw Braid	,,	38
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	151
Skins, Goat's, Untanned	Pcs.	34,976
Skins, Kid	,,	10,732
Skins, Rabbit	,,	22,000
Skins, Weasel	,,	10,000
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	296

S. S. Atreus, May 2.

To Wilmington.

Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	78,268

To Chicago.

Foreign Goods.

Pianos	Pcs.	2

To Boston.

Antimony, Regulus	Pls.	420
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 130	,,	511
Cotton, Yarn, Waste	,,	109
Skins, Goat, Untanned.	,,	15,851

To New York.

Antimony, Crude	Pcs.	420
Antimony Oxide	,,	420
Antimony, Regulus	,,	252
Hair, Horse	,,	236
Hair, Goat	,,	38
Hides, Buffalo	,,	190
Hides, Cow	,,	197
Wool, Sheep's	,,	359
Skins, Goat, Untanned.	,,	96,875
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	13,621

S. S. Taiyo Maru, May 1.

To San Francisco.

Silk Pongees	Pls.	3.24
Tea, Dust	,,	50
Groundnuts, Kernels	,,	1,680
Intestines, Pigs.' Salted.	Pls.	36
Tallow, Vegetable	,,	742
Umbrellas	,,	3 070
Carpets	Hk. Tls	1,068

To Chicago.

Silk, Raw, Filature:

Wild, other Ports, Bls.

55	Pls.	55.64

To New York.

Silk Pongees	,,	109 73

Foreign Goods.

Bristles	Pls.	82

To Darby.

Silk Cocoon Strippings:

Shanghai, Bls. 31	,,	94.42

S. S. Coaxet, May 2.

Antimony, Oxide	Pcs.	420
Antimony, Regulus	,,	1,579
Arsenic	,,	50
Hats, Rush	Pcs.	63,000
Skins, Doe	,,	10,000

S. S. West Nomentum, from U.S.A., May 1.

Flour, Wheat	Pls.	26,175

Timber:

Softwood, Ordinary

Sawn	Sup. ft.	725,927

Softwood, Merchantable

	Sup. ft.	65,858
Softwood, Clear	Sup. ft.	11,008

S. S Havre Maru, May 5.

To San Francisco.

Oil, Wood	Pls.	841

To New York.

Silk, Pongees, Shantung	,,	5.55
Antimony, Regulus	Pls.	2,100
Bristles	,,	200
Camphor	,,	150
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	355
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	135
Feathers	,,	167
Hair, Human	,,	102
Hides, Cow	,,	1,976
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted	,,	112
Oil, Camphor	,,	432
Oil, Wood	,,	6,045
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	22
Mats, Rush	Pcs.	28,891
Skins, Doe	,,	758
Skins, Goat, Untanned.	,,	99,141

S. S. Africa Maru, from U. S. A., May 5.

Flour, Wheat	Pls.	2,940
Leadfoil and Tinfoil	,,	388
Wax, Paraffin	,,	486

S. S. Dacre Castle, fron U. S. A., May 5.

Embroidery Cotton	Pls.	8
Iron Nails, Cut	,,	11
Steel, Bamboo	,,	1,869
Leather, Kid	,,	1
Paper, Writing	,,	53
Soda, Caustic	,,	2,262
Typewriters	Pcs.	49
Hats	Doz.	54
Benzol	Galls.	600
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	37 320

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by
H. F. MacNair, Ph. D.
Professor of History and Government, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: The Bandit Situation

References: Pp. 445-46,466,468,470, 472-73

Questions: 1. What is meant by the "turning point" in the editorial? 2. What is the tone of this editorial? Explain. 3. How many foreigners. and how many Chinese are held now as captives? 4. Where is Pao Zu Ku, and what kind of place is it? 5. What demands are made by the bandits, and why are they not complied with by the Chinese Government? 6. What attitude is being taken on this matter by the American government, and by President Harding? 7. What comments on this are made by the editor of the *Manila Daily Bulletin*? 8. What was Minister Schurman's message at Tsaochwang on May 17? How does this gibe with other reports previously referred to? 9. What significance is attached to the whole affair by Brigadier-General Bruce? 10. What steps have as yet been taken by Great Britain, and Italy? Can you compare this with earlier examples of Britain's policy in dealing with Chinese questions? 11. What does Mr. Rodney Gilbert think will be the result of this outrage? 12. What does the *Japan Advertiser* have to say on the rumors and hints that Japan was in any way conected with this affair? 13. Analyse the thought of the *China Press* comments of May 20. Have any steps been taken by Chinese business men since then? 14. Explain the attitude of Japan in reference to the settlement of the bandit situation.

Topic 2: Chinese Contract Labor

References: Pp. 447,449-51

Questions: 1. Why is the question of Chinese Contract or Indentured Labor of interest at the present day? 2. What was the effect of the introduction of steam navigation upon Chinese emigration? 3. When was the first period of general use of contract laborers from China? Discuss the methods used in obtaining laborers under the early system. 4. What led to the great use of this kind of labor in the 19th century? 5. Who was Prince Kung, and what was his attitude toward the sending out of contract laborers? 6. Why was the Manchu government so remiss in handling affairs connected with this matter? 7. Discuss the importance of the Convention of 1866. 8. What sort of contract is necessary in order to make contract labor fair to the laborer? Explain. 9. What are the main facts in reference to the use of Chinese laborers in Hawaii? 10. What can you say as to the economic condition of the Chinese in Hawaii?

Topic 3: "The Flower Candle Wife"

References: Pp.451-52

Questions: 1. What are "Flower Candles"? 2. Where was this play presented, and what is the plot? 2. On what grounds have the Chinese criticised it? 3. What is the meaning of the reference to *Kimino*? 4. What is required of a witness in a Western Court of law? What is the application here? 5. What is polygamy, and what is concubinage? 6. How have these played a part in the law of China, and of the Straits Settlements? What was the Six Widows case? What are the conclusions of the writer of this article? How does he differ from the editor of the *China Review*?

Topic 4: Chinese and European Inventions

References: Pp.454,456

Questions: 1. What is said as to the contributions of Egypt, Greece, and Rome to our modern civilization? (Note: For a good account of the contributions of Egypt especially refer to J. H. Breasted *Ancient Times*) 2. Compare what is said on the compass with the articles on this subject in the Encyclopedia Sinica (Couling), and the Encyclopedia Britannica (11th Edit.) 3. What other inventions are ascribed to the Chinese? 4. How does it happen that the origins of so many inventions are found in China and so few finished products of these origins? Explain carefully.

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: "Camping with the Shantung Bandits"

References: Pp. 447-49

Questions: 1. What ideas of the bandit organization do you get from this article? 2. How many persons in Shantung are engaged in banditry either as an occupation or an avocation? 3. Why is "banditing" more fun than being a farmer? Is it as useful for the country? 4. Describe the mountain fastness in which the foreigners and the Chinese are confined, 5. What do the bandits hope to gain from this particular outrage? 6. What is the meaning of the concluding paragraph of the account?

Topic 2: Tsinanfu: Old-New China

References: Pp. Industrial Progress in China, pp. 57-9, 61-62,66-8

Questions: 1. Why may China be designated an Old-New country? 2. Where did the Romans obtain their silks? How? 3. In what way is Tsinanfu important in its location? 4. How long has this city been commercially important? 5. What industries flourish here? 6. What foreigners live in Tsinan, and what is their work? 7. Discuss the work of the Shantung Christian University. 8. How may the importance of a city be gauged by the number of its Consulates? 9. How can you account for the provincialism of the American government in reference to its foreign service such as consular and diplomatic?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: Notes on American Business in China

References: Pp. 446-47

Questions 1. In what ways are China and Russia held to be similar at present? 2. How does the unstable condition of the Chinese government affect both foreign and native business? 3. Why is the China market not a good one for automobiles? Where in China are they considerably used? 4. What suggestions are made for improving business and industrial conditions in the country?

Topic 2: Milkweed and Rubber

References: P. 464

Questions: 1. Who is Henry Ford, and what is he said to be trying now? 2. What is milkweed? 3. Why is rubber so important now? 4. Did the ancient peoples use rubber? 4. What are the main sources for rubber at present?

INDUSTRIAL RAILWAYS
Complete equipment for special purposes.
MINING-CONTRACTORS-PLANTATIONS
We manufacture everything in railway materials and our Engineering Department will be pleased to give you any technical information for your requirements.
KOPPEL INDUSTRIAL CAR & EQUIPMENT CO.
C. P. O. Box 743: : China Office : No. 2 Canton Road, Shanghai
25-033

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	Express R.	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast R.	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7.15	7.35	9.30	9.50	12.10	12.30	15.25	17.15	17.45	19.35	23.30
Nansiang ... ... d.		7.28	7.45	8.03	—	10.31	12.41	12.58	16.01	17.47	18.15	20.05	0.02
Soochow ... ... d.		8.59		9.41	11.14	12.53		14.43	18.24	19.39			1.39
Wusih ... ... d.	7.00	9.59		10.44	12.02	14.12		15.38	19.34	20.36			2.38
Changchow ... d.	8.14	10.56		11.41	12.49	15.28		16.38		21.38			3.42
Tanyang ... ... d.	9.30	11.52			13.38	16.28		17.38					—
Chinkiang ... d.	10.31	12.49			14.22	17.34		18.33					5.34
Nanking ... ... a.	12.30	14.21			15.43	19.35		20.02					7.20
Pukow ... ... d.					17.05								9.30
Hsuchowfu ... d.					1.16	T.P.L.						T.P.L.	19.40
Tsinanfu ... ... d.					9.38	II day						II day	6.00
Tientsin Central a.					18.05								15.25
Do. d.					18.15								16.16
Tientsin East ... a.					18.25	P.M.L.						P.M.L.	—
Do. d					18.55								—
Peking ... ... a.					22.06								19.15

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	Night Express R. S.
Peking ... ... d.											10.15		5.50
Tientsin East ... a.											13.35		—
Do. d.										P.M.L.	14.00	P.M.L.	—
Tientsin Central a.											14.10		9.14
Do. d.											14.20		10.00
Tsinanfu ... ... d.										T.P.L.	22.21	F.P.L.	19.43
Hsuchowfu ... d.										II day	6.31	II day	5.28
Pukow ... ... a.											14.30		16.15
Nanking ... ... d.					7.40		8.10	11.05			15.50	16.15	23.00
Chinkiang ... d					9.20		10.25	12.54			17.29	18.27	0.52
Tanyang ... ... d.					9.57		11.21	13.36			18.03	19.26	—
Changchow ... d.			7.10		10.59	12.00	12.44	14.32			18.57	20.46	2.41
Wusih ... ... d.		7.20	8.22		11.59	13.02	14.07	15.33			19.43	21.52	3.53
Soochow ... ... d.		8.21	9.39		12.54	14.02	15.25	16.31			20.32		4.58
Nansiang ... ... d.	8.15	10.33	11.34	13.00	14.27	16.03	17.45	18.18	18.40	20.35	—		6.26
Shanghai North a	8.42	11.00	12.05	13.30	14.55	16.30	18.20	18.45	19 13	21.05	22.00		6.59

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

Woosung Forts d.	6.45	8.15	9.40	11.05	12.30	13.55	15.20	16.45	18.10	19.35	21.00	22.25	23.50	1.15	Shanghai North d.	6.00	7.30	9.00	10.25	11.50	13.15	14.40	16.05	17.30	18.55	20.20	21.45	23.10	0.35
Kiangwan ... d.	7 10	8.40	10.05	11.31	12.55	14.20	15.46	17.10	18.35	20.00	21.25	22.50	0.15	1.40	Tientungan ... d.	6.05	7.35	9.05	10.30	11.55	13.20	14.45	16.10	17.35	19.00	20.25	21.50	23.15	0.40
Tientungan ... d.	7.16	8.46	10.11	11.37	13.01	14.26	15.52	17.16	18.41	20.06	21.31	22.56	0.21	1.46	Kiangwan ... d.	6.12	7.42	9.12	10.37	12.02	13.27	14.52	16.17	17.42	19.07	20.32	21.57	23.22	0.47
Shanghai North a.	7.20	8.50	10.15	11.41	13.05	14.30	15.56	17.20	18.45	20.10	21.35	23.00	0.25	1.50	Woosung Forts a.	6.35	8.06	9.35	11.00	12.25	13.50	15.15	16.40	18.05	19.30	20.55	22.20	23.45	1.10

R. Restaurant Cars. S. Sleeping Cars

* These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Zahkou—Down (Main Line) **Zahkou to Shanghai North—Up**

STATIONS	Local	Express R.	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Night Express R.
Shanghai North dep.	..	8.00	9.00	13.20	15.45	..	19.15
Jessfield dep.	..	8.15	9.16	13.36	16.05	..	19.30
Siccawei dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	16.13	..	19.36
L'hwa Junction dep.	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.30	..	19.50
Shanghai-South ... dep.	..	*8.05*	*9.05*	*13.25*	*15.45*	*18.00*	*19.30*
Lunghwa Junction ... arr.	..	*8.55*	*9.55*	*13.43*	*16.03*	*18.18*	*19.38*
Sungkiang dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.42	..	20.29
Kashai dep.	..	10.01	11.57	15.43	18.47	..	21.16
Kashing dep.	7.25	10.31	12.40	16.16	——	..	21.46
Yehsah dep.	8 19	11.02	13.32	16.56	----	..	22.17
Changan dep.	9.25	11.36	14.23	17.35	---	..	22.51
Hangchow dep.	11.00	12.30	16.00	18.50	----	..	23.45
Zahkou arr.	11.25	12.45	16.30	19.10	---	..	24.00

STATIONS	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Night Express R.
Zahkou ... d.	..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.35	18,00
Hangchow ... d.	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	16.10	18.2
Changan ... d.	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	17.45	19.1
Yehsah ... d.	..	..	9.00	..	11.53	15.37	18.45	19.4
Kashing ... d.	..	7.30	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	..	20.2
Kashai ... d.	..	8.02	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	..	20.4
Sungkiang ... d.	..	9.15	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.4
Lunghwa Junction ... d.	*8.37*	*10.37*	*11.37*	*13.57*	*16.07*	*18.42*	..	*22.3*
Shanghai South ... a.	*8.55*	*10.56*	*11.53*	*14.15*	*16 25*	*19.00*	..	*22.4*
L'hwa Junction ... d.	..	10.34	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.2
Siccawei ... d.	..	10.43	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.3
Jessfield ... d.	..	10.51	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.3
Shanghai North ... a.	..	11.05	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.5

MOKANSHAN—AN IDEAL SUMMER RESORT

THE MOKANSHAN RAILWAY HOTEL has the following SPECIALTIES:—

(1) Good Cuisine and service
(2) Comfortable Rooms with Adjoining Bath Rooms.
(3) Moderate Rates
(4) Electric Lights
(5) Telephone, and Telegraphic Communications
(6) Pure Spring Water
(7) Beautiful views
(8) Tennis Courts
(9) Swimming Pool
(10) Children's Play Ground.

For Rooms apply to the Mokanshan Railway Hotel Manager.

Traffic Manager.

25-034

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

Recent Decisions

Nov. 3—6,1922

UNITED STATES v. EUGENE J. HICKEY.

(Continued from last week)

Defendant, moreover, did have a motive for causing the false check to be drawn and for using it when he did. It is undisputed that he owed the hotel for previous chits and that he had just incurred another bill for a considerable amount. It is undisputed also that he owed his tailor $50.00. A note (Exhibit D) to a third party of the same date, bearing defendant's admitted signature, tho he denies having written the body of it, recites that he is "in a very bad predicament" and asks the loan of $ 25.00.

Again on the evening of the same day Nelson drew another check, upon which money was obtained, in favor of R. Neumann and signed it in his own name. The payee testifies that it was the defendant who induced him to advance money on the check (which also proved worthless) stating that he knew the drawer and that he was "all right." Defendant could hardly have failed to notice the difference in the signatures of the two checks. Yet he does not claim to have been surprised nor to have discovered that he had been deceived by Nelson.

Finally defendant is the only one who appears to have had any motive for committing the forgery. There is no evidence that Nelson sought or expected to profit by it while defendant at once took it to the hotel proprietor, liquidated his indebtedess and received some cash in addition.

There is also evidence tending to show that the offense was deliberate and was part of a carefully planned system. Defendant went with Nelson to the house where the former kept his check book which it seems he had not used for some time. According to the testimony of his tailor he attempted unsuccessfully to pass a check there and according to both Nelson and Neumann defendant was a party to the passing of a worthless check upon Neumann. These acts, though technically not a part of the *corpus delicti*, were properly shown as "amounting to proof of system or design."[2] Defendant indeed denies some of the testimony regarding these acts but the witnesses O'Brien, Neumann and the tailor appear to be wholly disinterested and even Nelson as we have seen seems to be without motive for false testimony.

There is evidence that both defendant and Nelson were drinking considerably during the period in question but there is no evidence that defendant was so intoxicated that he did not realize what he was doing. On the contrary, by his own statement, he was rational enough to take the check to the hotel proprietor and succeed in persuading the latter to accept it. But even had he been intoxicated it would have supplied no excuse nor even a mitigating circumstance.[3]

On the whole we are unable to find that the accused has met the burden of overcoming the presumption which the passing of this forged instrument raised and we must accordingly find him guilty of the offenses charged.

The minimum penalty[4] is one year and in view of the conceded previous good record of the accused we shall give him the benefit of the minimum.

He is accordingly sentenced to imprisonment for one year, to run from September 22, 1922, the balance to be served in Bilibid Prison, Manila, Territory of the Philippines, and to pay the costs of this prosecution.

2. Wigmore Evidence I, Sec. 315; Wharton's Criminal Evidence (Hilton's edition) I, 78.
3. U. S. v. Hedges, I Extraterritorial Cases, 549 note.
4. 31 U. S. Statutes at Large, Sess. II, Ch. 854, Sec. 843.

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.
U. S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.
OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.
U. S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, Thurston R. Porter.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T. B. Dunn.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.
TIENTSIN:
SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 1 P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris, 299—331.
2. Extraterritorial Cases.
3. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
4. U. S. Rev. Stats., secs. 4083—4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179).
5. China Court Regulations.
6. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING COMMITTEE: Nelson E. Lurton. W. W. Blume. Roland S. Haskell.

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

May 17, 1923, Cause No. 1861, Luk Hop Co. v. American Express Co.; testimony taken of Wai Luk Chuen; Wai Pak Tsiah; W. Gray; C. M. Wentworth; W. J. Williams; W. D. Inman.
" 21, " " " 2179, N. C. Young v. American Trading Co.; on motion for bill of particulars; submitted on briefs to be filed.
" 21, " " " 2214, In re application of Russell B. S. Chen for admission to the bar; on report and motion.
" 21, " " " 1676, H. M. Shirek v. Getz Bros. & Co. of the Orient, Ltd.; on motion to set.
" 21, " " " 2180, Tshua Thang Jien etc. v. American Express Co.; on demurrer; submitted.
" 21, " " " 2183, Yang Wei Zau v. Philippine China Trading Co.; on motion to set.
" 21, " " " 1945, Chemische Fabrik Griesheim Elektron v. International Banking Corporation; on motion to set.
" 22, " " " 2213, U. S. v. Lucas; plea of guilty; submitted.
" 28, " " " 2135, Adam Szyszlo v. Shanghai Estate Co.; on motion to set.
" 28, " " " 1994, Bong Cho Ching v. The Far Eastern Trading Co.; on motion for judgment by default; submitted.
" 28, " " " 2164, Hartzell v. Hartzell; testimony taken of plaintiff; Mrs. L. Wallace; submitted.
" 28, " " " 1929, Rodger & Haskell v. A. T. Steele; on Clerk's application for instructions; submitted.
" 28, " " " 2218, Harold Russell v. L. C. Publishing Co.; on motion to set.
" 28, " " " 1856, Yu Fong S/S Co. v Wm. Katz & Co.; on motion to set.
" 28, " " " 2219, Yangtsze Insurance Association Ltd. v. Fearon, Daniel & Co. Inc.; on applications for appointment of receiver; submitted.

(Before the Commissioner)

May 16, 1923, Cause No. 2213, U. S. v. Lucas; testimony taken of Insp. Givens; Zau Sz Shin; Chen Chang.
" 29, " " " 2223, U. S. v Anderson; plea of guilty.

Judgments and Orders:

May 19, 1923. Cause No. 2163, Chinese American Bank of Commerce v. J. R. Browne; judgment for plaintiff.
" 21, " " " 2214, In re application of Russell B. S. Chen for admission to the bar; admitted.
" 21, " " " 2176, In re Walter Warren Hicks will; order admitting will to probate.
" 24, " " " 2180, Tshua Thang Jien etc. v. American Express Co.; order overruling demurrer.
" 29, " " " 1994, Bong Cho Ching v. The Far Eastern Trading Co.; judgment for plaintiff.
" 29, " " " 2164, Hartzell v. Hartzell; decree.

(By the Commissioner)

May 16, 1923, Cause No. 2213, U. S. v. Lucas; bound over to the U. S. Court for trial.
" 22, " " " 2217, In re guardianship of John H. Heaton; directing issuance of letters of guardianship.
" 29, " " " 2223, U. S. v. Anderson; sentence.

Assignments for Hearing:

June 6, 1923, 9:30 a. m., Cause No. 1676, H. M. Shirek v. Getz Bros. & Co. of the Orient, Ltd.
" 8, " 9:30 a. m., Cause No. 2218, Harold Russell v. L. C. Publishing Co.
" 12, " 9:30 a. m., Cause No. 1351, Nanyang Bros. Tobacco Co. Ltd. v. Green Star S/S Corp'n.
" 14, " 9:30 a. m., Cause No. 2135, Adam Szyszlo v. Shanghai Estate Co. Inc.
" 19, " 9:30 a. m., Cause No. 2183, Yang Wei Zau v. Philippine China Trading Co.
" 22, " 9:30 a. m., Cause No. 1856, Yu Fong S/S Co. v. Wm. Katz & Co.
" 26, " 9:30 a. m., Cause No. 1945, Chemische Fabrik Griesheim Elektron v. International Banking Corporation.

Miscellaneous Filings:

May 15, 1923, Cause No. 2183, Yang Wei Zau v. Philippine China Trading Co.; answer and set-off.
" 15, " " " 1945, Chemische Fabrik Griesheim Elektron v. International Banking Corporation; *answer to intervenor's petition.*
" 15, " " " 2107, E. W. Schlobohm v. F. Fernandez; praecipe for execution.
" 16, " " " 2133, In re estate of Paul S. Reinsch, deceased; affidavit of publication.
" 16, " " " 2214, In re application of Russell B. S. Chen for admission to the bar; report and motion.
" 16, " " " 1676, H. M. Shirek v. Getz Bros. & Co. of the Orient, Ltd.; motion to set.
" 16, " " " 2154, L. E. Osburn v. Asia Banking Corporation; exception.
" 16, " " " 2174, Han Fei & Co. v. L. Siegman; answer.
" 16, " " " 2191, Doo Soong v. L. Siegman; answer.
" 16, " " " 2160, Garner Quelch & Co v. F. C. Craig; praecipe for execution.
" 17, " " " 2116, In re George F. Fitch's will; oath of executrix.
" 17, " " " 2216, In re application of George Sellett for admission to the bar; petition.
" 17, " " " 2163, Chinese American Bank of Commerce v. J. R. Browne; motion.
" 18, " " " 2207, U. S. v *Hanson*; bond
" 18, " " " 2180, Tshua Thang Jien etc v. American Express Company; bill of particulars; demurrer.
" 18, " " " 1800, Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger v. Montgomery Ward & Co; plaintiff's supplementary brief opposing defendant's motion for a new trial.
" 18, " " " 2183, Yang Wei Zau v. Philippine China Trading Co.; motion to set.
" 18, " " " 2163, Chinese-American Bank of Commerce v. J. R. Browne; confession of judgment.
" 18, " " " 1945, Chemische Fabrik Griesheim Elektron v. International Banking Corporation; motion to set.
" 18, " " " 2195, In re Knud Sorensen Stokke's will; oath and bond of administratrix.
" 21, " " " 2176, In re Walter Warren Hicks will; depositions; inventory; letters testamentary.
" 21, " " " 2206, Shanghai Hotels Limited v. A. P. Pattison; marshal's return of summons.
" 22, " " " 2213, U. S. v Lucas; information.
" 22, " " " 2217, In re guardianship of John H. Heaton; petition; bond; oath; letters of guardianship.
" 22, " " " 1861, Luk Hop Co v American Express Co.; affidavit.
" 22, " " " 2074, Ih Ho Ching v. Continental Trading Co. et al.; marshal's return of summons.
" 23, " " " 2162, Chinese-American Bank of Commerce v. M. L. Heen; notice.
" 23, " " " 1274, Yang Ting Dzung v. International Banking Corporation et al.; stipulation.
" 23, " " " 2107, F. W. Schlobohm v. F. Fernandez; writ of execution issued.
" 23, " " " 2160, Garner Quelch & Co. v. F. C. Craig; writ of execution issued.
" 23, " " " 2218, Harold Russell v. L. C. *Publishing* Co.; petition; summons issued.
" 24, " " " 2164, Hartzell v. Hartzell; motion for judgment by default.
" 24, " " " 2060, Hugo Stinnes (China) Co. v. P. E. Andrews; marshal's return of writ of execution.
" 24, " " " 1652, In re estate of Charles F. McWilliams, deceased; receipt.
" 24, " " " 2122, In re alleged insanity of John H. Heaton; warrant of commitment issued.
" 24, " " " 1663, In the matter of Reid's Limited, Inc., a bankrupt; petition for restitution.
" 24, " " " 2218, Harold Russell v. L. C. Publishing Co.; marshal's return of summons; answer.
" 24, " " " 2003, U. S. v. Roberts; motion.
" 24, " " " 2219, Yangtsze Insurance Association, Ltd. v. Fearon, Daniel & Co. Inc.; complaint; summons issued.
" 25, " " " 2159, P. Volkoff v. E. Burt; reply.
" 25, " " " 2220, Tsingtao Cold Storage Co. Ltd. v. L. H. Smith & Co.; complaint; summons issued
" 25, " " " 2122, In re alleged insanity of John H. Heaton; marshal's return of warrant of commitment.
" 25, " " " 1856, Yu Fong S/S Co. v. Wm. Katz & Co.; reply.
" 25, " " " 2218, Harold Russell v. L. C. Publishing Co.; motion to set; motion for bill of particulars.
" 25, " *Electric Equipment Company*; articles of incorporation.
" 25, " " " 2181, In re alleged insanity of Arthur C. Harralson; marshal's return of warrant of commitment.
" 25, " " " 2135, Adam Szyszlo v. Shanghai Estate Co.; motion to set.
" 25, " " " 2219, Yangtsze Insurance Association Ltd. v. Fearon, Daniel & Co. Inc.; marshal's return of summons.
" 25, " " " 2221, In re application of Joseph John Skalisky to change his name; petition.
" 26, " " " 1559, In re Joseph Seymour's will; deposition.
" 26, " " " 1856, Yu Fong S/S Co. v. Wm. Katz & Co.; motion to set.
" 26, " " " 1929, Rodger & Haskell v. A. T. Steele; motion for dismissal of appeal and execution.
" 26, " " " 1623, K. P. Fletcher v. M. I. Greenstone; marshal's return of alias writ of execution.
" 28, " " " 2222, Andrews v. Andrews; complaint; summons issued.
" 28, " " " 2223, U. S. v. Anderson; complaint.
" 28, " " " 2180, Tshua Thang Jien etc. v. American Express Co.: answer.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and Testament of GEORGE F. FITCH, Deceased.	Cause No. 2118 Estate No. 494 NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of the above named deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before November 26, 1923, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

ALICE R. FITCH,
Executrix,
61, Range Road,
Shanghai, China.

May 26, 1923.

25-036

HEWITT D. RODGER ET AL. PLAINTIFFS, v. A. TILTON STEELE, DEFENDANT.

(*Cause No. 1929; decided November 3, 1922.*)

SYLLABUS.

(*By the Court*)

1. **Attorneys:** CONTINGENT FEES. An agreement for fees to be paid an attorney only in the contingency of success is valid and if the amount is not unreasonable will be enforced.
2. ID.: ID.: Evidence examined and found to show such an agreement for an amount not unreasonable.
3. ID.: ID.: The employment by a client, unbeknown to his attorney, of other counsel to co-operate with the latter is not a sufficient reason for reducing the first attorney's compensation.

Messrs. Rodger & Haskell pro se.

Messrs. Williams, Franklin & Faison, by Mr. Franklin, for defendant.

LOBINGIER, J.:

The plaintiffs constitute a firm of attorneys practicing in this jurisdiction for a number of years past. In 1919 they were employed by defendant to represent him in an important case[1] in this Court. The undisputed facts are that the firm was employed thru its junior member, then visiting in Japan (where defendant lived at the time), under an arrangement for a contingent fee; that defendant later came to Shanghai and consulted the senior partner who had meanwhile filed a complaint in the case; that subsequently, but without consulting plaintiffs, defendant employed another attorney who accepted the employment upon the express understanding that he was to co-operate with plaintiffs; that they continued to appear in the case during its entire pendency in this Court, the junior partner of the plaintiff firm taking about an equal part with the counsel last employed; that a judgment in plaintiffs' favor was rendered by this Court and affirmed by the Court of Appeals on August 1, 1921 and that plaintiffs have received no compensation whatever for their services.

The principal point in dispute is whether, in the agreement for the contingent fee, the amount was fixed. Plaintiffs both testify that it was, the junior partner stating that defendant agreed to a sliding scale according to the amount to be recovered, the percentage for the amount actually recovered being 20%. The senior partner testifies that this percentage was confirmed by defendant in conversation with him in Shanghai. Defendant denies that there was any agreement as to the amount. According to him it was understood merely that the fee was to be contingent, the amount being left to future negotiation. In other words, according to defendant, plaintiffs were to receive nothing at all if they were unsuccessful and in case they should obtain a judgment they were to receive what defendant should see fit to allow them.

On the face of it such a one sided arrangement seems improbable. Agreements for contingent fees are not uncommon and they are now valid[2] in all American jurisdictions at least. But we have never known of one which left entirely uncertain the amount to be realized in case the contingency should occur.

The preponderance of the evidence, then, is with plaintiffs and as witnesses their interest is no greater than defendant's. This preponderance is strengthened by the inherent probabilities of the case for it seems to us wholly improbable, we repeat, that lawyers of ordinary prudence would pledge their services for an indefinite period without compensation in one contingency and with entire uncertainty as to the amount of compensation in the other. Upon the evidence therefore we must find that the agreement was as alleged and testified to by plaintiffs.

The latter likewise allege that the amount fixed in the agreement, viz. 20%, was a reasonable one and in this we think they are also supported by the evidence. The counsel whom defendant subsequently employed was called by him as a witness and testified that had he conducted the case alone he would have considered as a reasonable fee Taels 2,000, which is

1 Steele v. American Trading Co., I Extraterritorial Cases, 964; affirmed, 274 Fed. 774.

2 Corpus Juris VI, 740, note 2.

not much less than plaintiffs now claim. We do not see that the employment of additional counsel without their suggestion or knowledge should be allowed to reduce their compensation. Their services were at defendant's disposal exactly the same as before and there seems to have been no thought of terminating them. The case would have been different had plaintiffs asked for another attorney or had defendant sought then to dispense with their services, paying them for what had been rendered. But since they continued without change of status there would seem to be no reason for reducing their compensation because defendant saw fit to employ another to co-operate with them.

The fact that a fee is contingent necessarily permits a higher percentage than a fixed one because of the uncertainty of realizing anything. But there is no competent testimony upon which we could base a finding that the percentage claimed in this case is unreasonable. All the testimony tends the other way as does our own observation. For, so far as the hearings were concerned, the services of plaintiffs to defendant were rendered under the eye of the Court. Suffice it to say that they were well rendered. Defendant recovered a substantial judgment and he can well afford to be just and even generous toward those who so faithfully assisted him to that end.

The agreement as established was, as we have seen, for 20% of the amount of the judgment. Plaintiffs allege (par. 9) that said amount was G. $ 8,962.70. But this allegation is expressly denied and no proof is offered as to the amount. It being a matter of record[3] in this Court, however, we may take judicial notice that it was $ 7,500.00 U. S. currency. The additional amount alleged by plaintiffs may have been interest accrued after the case was removed to the Court of Appeals. But plaintiffs expressly stated at the trial that their claim was limited to this Court and it would seem that the 20% should be computed on the judgment as originally rendered herein.

It is accordingly considered and adjudged that plaintiffs have and recover from defendant the said amount of 20% of said judgment, to wit: Fifteen Huudred Dollars (G. $ 1,500.00) U. S. currency, with interest thereon from September 23, 1922, the date of filing their complaint, together with their costs; and the Clerk is directed to apply on this judgment so much as may be necessary of any portion in his hands of the judgment recovered in Cause No. 1798 by defendant, the balance to be paid over to him.

IN H. B. M. SUPREME COURT FOR CHINA

PAUL MARTIN, PLAINTIFF v. PERCY WILFRED PATE, DEFENDANT.

(*54. M. 1922; decided November 6*)

SYLLABUS

(*By the Editor*)

1. **Physicians.** The degree of skill required of medical men explained
2. ID.: EVIDENCE reviewed and found to show that plaintiff "used reasonable skill and care in the course of his medical duties and that the fees charged are reasonable."
3. ID.: ID.: In an action for physician's fees it is immaterial that plaintiff was not elected to membership in a private medical society.

Messrs. Schuhl & Schoenfeld, by Mr. Schuhl, for plaintiff.

L. K. Kentwell, Esquire, for defendant.

GRAIN, J.:

The action now before me is one for a claim of Tls. 125 by Dr. Paul Martin, for medical professional services rendered to Mrs. Pate, wife of the defendant, at his request, between the dates January 8th and January 20th, 1921. The statement of defence denies liability for the payment of the amount on the ground that the plaintiff

> "conducted himself so unprofessionally, unskillfully, incompetently and negligently that he made a wrong diagnosis of the case; that he administered to Mrs. Pate poisonous and noxious or dangerous drugs as morphia, atropine, rochelle salts; that she became by reason thereof grievously ill and suffered excruciating pain and unnecessarily prolonged anguish; that he failed to use proper care and skill and was guilty of gross negligence and utter recklessness, callous neglect and criminal carelessness; that his services were wholly useless and that he failed to diagnose that she was suffering from typhoid."

There are many other charges thrown wholesale into the statement of defence, but those quoted above will be sufficient for me to deal with in detail.

These are most serious and grave charges to bring against a medical man and one would have thought they were sufficient to meet the denial of liability to pay the Doctor's bill of Tls. 125. But the counsel for the defendant added to these serious accusations. I asked counsel, in the course of statements made by him, in his address to the Court, if he intended to go so far as to suggest that Dr. Martin deliberately concealed the fact of typhoid in order that he might have an opportunity of performing an operation. Counsel's reply was:

> "That is one inference. He knew he had made a mistake and tried to induce Mr. Pate not to send his wife to any other hospital than Dr. Fearn's so that he would have no other doctor in attendance, and he would have a free hand to operate and if he were wrong no one would be any wiser."

It is difficult to conceive a more serious accusation against a medical man than that. When such serious charges as these are made they must be proved completely, definitely and conclusively, because it is the character and future professional career of the plaintiff that is at stake, and is placed in issue. A medical man is responsible if

> "either through negligence or ignorance he causes injury to a patient. * * No general rule as to the degree of skill or knowledge so required can be laid down, and the question in each case must depend upon the particular circumstances which surround it." [1]
>
> "A medical man was certainly not answerable merely because some other practitioner might possibly have shown greater skill and knowledge; but he was bound to have that degree of skill which could not be defined, but which, in the opinion of the jury, was a competent degree of skill and knowledge. * * It was not enough to make (the medical man) liable, that some man of far greater experience and skill might have used some greater degree of skill nor that even he might possibly have used some greater degree of care." [2]
>
> "Professional negligence in the treatment of a case, if proved is a sufficient answer to a claim by the practitioner for his fees. But it is not enough for the patient to allege that the treatment was ineffective or mistaken unless such mistaken treatment was the result of ignorance or negligence." [3]

It is not negligence on the part of a medical practitioner to give an opinion, which is afterwards found to be erroneous provided it is not given negligently.[4]

A medical man who undertakes to perform medical duties is bound to bring to it a reasonable amount of skill and knowledge of his profession; he must not be guilty of negligence nor gross ignorance of his profession.[5]

Every medical man is of course liable to make mistakes, in the same way that any other professional man makes mistakes; it may be from reasons over which he has no control, such as misinformation, etc., but so long as he uses reasonable skill and care he is not liable.[6]

Now let us consider the evidence that has been placed before the Court to support these extremely grave charges against a medical man. I will first deal with the question concerning Dr. Martin being refused election to the society, which has been called the Shanghai Medical Society. I fail to see how this matter can in any way be material to the question at issue.

According to evidence this society is not an official or public society, but merely an association of medical men who have formed a society, reserving to themselves the right to elect or not elect other medical men

---

3 Steele v. American Trading Co., I Extraterritorial Cases, 980.

1. Halsbury, Laws of England, XX, 331-3.
2. Erle, C. J. in Rich et Uxor v. Pierpont F & F, III, p. 40.
3. Halsbury, Laws of England, XX, 334
4. Urquhart v. Grigor (1864) 3 Macph: Court of Sess. p. 283.
5. Seare v. Prentice (1807) 8 East 348; Hope v. Phelps (1819) 2 Stark 480.
6. Hill v. Featherstonhaugh, 7 Bingham 571, was a case where an attorney failed to recover his fees because the work he had done was more harmful to his client than useful; And Basten v. Butler, 7 East 479, was a case in which the carpenter had not done the work at all.

as members. It is admitted that the society does not include all the eminent and skilled medical men in Shanghai and that there are some medical men of the highest attainments who do not belong. It is true that Dr. Martin applied for election and was refused, the society having the right, such as any social club has, of electing or not as they deem fit. It cannot be suggested that I am to go into the whole question of the non-election and decide whether the refusal to elect was reasonable or not, or that I am to assume that he is an unskilful and negligent person because he has not been elected. This evidence can only have been put in as prejudice and consequently I dismiss it at once from my mind.

It is alleged that Dr. Martin failed to use proper care or skill in discovering the real nature of Mrs. Pate's malady; that "in utter recklessness he merely guessed at the case as a floating kidney"; that he failed to take the usual precautions for an accurate diagnosis; that he had determined to perform an operation, and intended to perform it, without X-Ray examination or consultation with other doctors. Now there is not an iota of evidence to support these contentions. It is abundantly clear on the evidence before me that the doctor had no intention of performing an operation until he had had an opportunity of observing his patient. He preferred having her in hospital for observation but did accede to her request to remain in the hotel under the care of a trained nurse if she could get one and Mrs. Pate having obtained Miss Salter, a trained nurse, he did not further insist on the hospital.

The doctor's opportunity for observation and examination was stopped by the lady's menstruation period coming on. He did examine her on his first visit, the doctor says, thoroly, but Mrs. Pate says only a brief examination. The next day Mrs. Pate called upon him at his surgery and he again examined her. Shortly after this Mrs. Pate's menstruation period set in and he was obliged to wait till that was concluded and Mrs. Pate herself says, he stated he "would come again and examine her again when that period was concluded." The doctor says that he has diagnosed correctly and that Mrs. Pate has got a floating kidney or at least a lowered kidney. Dr. Fresson is called and is of opinion that the diagnosis is wrong. Some X-Ray photos are put in which were taken when she was lying in bed in hospital. Dr. Martin states that even these by the shadows displayed, show that his diagnosis is correct, but that, if an X-Ray was taken while she was in an upright position, the X-Ray would show positively that he was right. Mrs. Pate at the beginning of June promised to allow an X-Ray to be taken but in the end left Shanghai without doing so.

Dr. Fresson thinks that the shadows indicate a congested liver which has somewhat pressed down the right kidney, which is not the same thing as a floating kidney. Dr. Lambert thinks "the shadow is a kidney shadow and may denote a congested kidney, but to ascertain a floating kidney it would be necessary for Mrs. Pate to have an X-Ray taken standing up" which was not done, and which Dr. Martin has constantly asked for.

This is the evidence on which I am asked to decide that Dr. Martin has made a wrong diagnosis. As Pope the poet asks,

"Who shall decide when doctors disagree?"

In any event it is totally insufficient for me, on the strength of these facts, to brand Dr. Martin as a negligent, unskilled and ignorant physician.

Another charge against this doctor is that he administered poisonous and noxious and dangerous drugs to this patient. Now what is the evidence on this? On one occasion he injected a ¼ grain of morphia mixed with some atropine, when his patient was in acute pain, and thus enabled her to get some sleep. And on another occasion during the 12 days he was attending Mrs. Pate he prescribed another small injection of morphia. Dr. Fresson's evidence is, morphia and atropine should be given with the greatest care in cases of kidney troubles and I assume that great care should be used on all occasions when giving morphia and also atropine. The other poisonous drug is rochelle salts which was given during the menstruation period when the lady was suffering from constipation. What evidence have I got against Dr. Martin's skill here of administering wrongfully poisonous, noxious and dangerous drugs? None.

The third charge against Dr. Martin is that he failed to discover that his patient was suffering from typhoid or was sickening for typhoid. Now typhoid, it is common knowledge, is very difficult in its preliminary stages to diagnose. It takes from 10 days to 3 weeks to develop. During the time that Dr. Martin was attending Mrs. Pate her temperature remained more or less at 101° Fahrenheit according to Dr. Martin. Miss Salter, the nurse who was attending, also states the same, "sometimes a point or two above, sometimes below." According to Miss Salter's evidence it began to run up on January 21st to 103° morning and 104° evening, which is one of the symptoms of typhoid, but by that time Dr. Martin had ceased to attend on Mrs. Pate—Dr. Martin and Mr. Pate having had a disagreement about the doctors who should meet Dr. Martin in consultation—Mr. Pate wrote on a card to Dr. Martin "Dr. Fresson has had a consultation with another doctor and my wife has gone to hospital."

He is also charged with negligence because he did not pay a visit on the morning of January 20th. Dr. Martin's answer to that is that he was called in on January 19th evening, that Mrs. Pate said she was in great pain, but her temperature was 99° pulse 96° and Miss Salter says it might have been 101°. He prescribed a little morphia and the patient slept. Her condition was normal and if necessary he expected to be sent for next day; he was not called for on January 20th and on January 21st he got the card dispensing with his services. There was some discussion as to which doctors Dr. Martin should meet in consultation, and Mr. Pate and Dr. Martin were not quite in accord as to who should be called in, but there is no evidence on which I could safely rely to show that Dr. Martin refused to have another doctor for fear of being found out in making a mistaken diagnosis. There have also been statements referred to as having been made by Dr. Martin and Dr. Fresson which have been respectively denied by them and so there is no reason to refer to them.

Now this is the evidence on which I am asked to find that Dr. Martin knowing he had made a mistake endeavored to operate on Mrs. Pate without the assistance of another doctor in order that this mistake might not be discovered. I can find nothing in the evidence before me on which I could hold that Dr. Martin conducted the case negligently, ignorantly, unskilfully or carelessly. It may be that other doctors are more skilful than Dr. Martin, or it may be that he is the most skilful. It may be that Dr. Martin's diagnosis was and is right or it may not; I have not sufficient evidence before me to enable me to form an opinion either way. All I can say is that charges of the gravest nature which call for the strongest and strictest proof have been levelled against Dr. Martin without a rag of proof to support them.

There is some question about the number of visits that Dr. Martin paid. By his own medical diary, appearing in their due order and sequence among the attendances on other patients, there appear to have been 17. Mrs. Pate, not very definitely, maintains that he did not pay his first visit until a day later than shown in the diary and that on one visit the patient was asleep and he only put his head into the room and spoke to the nurse and that therefore that should not count as a visit. Dr. Martin charges for 17 visits, some analysis of urine (two I think) a prescription, etc., Tls. 125, which, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, appears to me to be reasonable.

I can only come to the conclusion that these charges have not been proved nor substantiated in any way, that Dr. Martin used reasonable skill and care in the course of his medical duties and that the fees charged are reasonable. Therefore judgment will be for the plaintiff for the amount claimed with costs.